Chicago Tribune.

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THE NEWS.

War in Virginia is a phrase that recurs in our columns when Lee crossed the Potomac. The old familiar phrase has echoed, of the "demoralization of the army." It is too old a story to excite much and great preparation. It is a cup of chagrin that Lee was allowed to recross the river.

Every news comes from Charleston, and General Gilmore is making good his. Gen. Banks' first congratulations on the commencement of the fall of Port Hudson, and the re-opening of the Mississippi.

Bread riots in New York are being met by a military pressure that will prove small. The Government is firm. The draft will proceed there as everywhere.

From sea to earth in Ohio, and he is desperate one. A few days at most, and it will be time to write up the attempted failure, possibly already accomplished.

Dix goes to New York to relieve Wool. Gen. Keyes succeeds him in South Eastern Virginia. Gen. Banks has been put in charge of the new Department comprising both the states from the Old North State is to come. She is nearly ready to return to allegiance, and join us against the enemies of the Union.

News of the death of Major W. Ellis, of the 8th Ill. Cavalry, will probably be read by many of our readers with sad hearts. Elsewhere in this paper reference is made to his career and death in the service of his country. A generous and lofty sacrifice on the altar of his country.

A private letter from Capt. John M. Smith, Illinois cavalry, son of Dr. D. P. Smith, of this city is given on our second page, giving the details of the affair in which Maj. Medill received his death.

What do these things well in Boston, where the mob who thought to resist the draft armed themselves for that purpose, were plumply met by military, infantry, artillery and dragoons, and the revolt quickly fell scared out of it in the hours of its inception. The cartridges were all cartridges, and the first fruits of it were shaken down so roughly that they wilted and vanished. A lesson for other cities.

THE NEW YORK MOB.

We read *Les Miserables* and wondered that Hugo did not garrison his barricades with mere creatures of romance, as he described a Parisian mob, or that such monsters could only live in fiction. But the romance of modern life by the events of the past week in New York city, where there have been enacted horrors which the novelist might well fear would redden on his page with the conscious blush of falsehood, we could have believed that from the laborers, men and women, a week before their usual avocations in that city, would have up-sprung the hydra headed monster, a mob; reeking in murder, piling in atrocities that lend fresh horror to manslaying, and in their frenzy, facing death itself at the cannon, steadfast still in their purpose of riot, rapine, and plunder. Yet so have it been. The brief dispatches read of brutal battle scenes, and the retiring army, on one occasion, leave their dead to the fierce cruelties of the rioters. It will not last. It must not last. The reaction must be short, sharp, and military that shall seize and throttle the evening monster, and if necessary, drink it in blood into its elements.

Other cities exposed, other cities where these fearful homes yet demand for their own safety that they know of how dangerous a thing is a mob, and in the notable proving of how serious it is to be a mob in the way of constituted authorities. The end is near. The lesson will be so taught.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

The steamship cases off for her first voyage, choicely built, carefully appointed, completely manned, the elements favorable, the tide wait on her, again and again the cleaves her ocean journey, and she is only a record of successes. There are such vessels. It is all smooth with Fortune are lavished upon them, and happy Commanders are well nigh feed in the distilled honey of passenger congratulations and the delighted smiles of owners and underwriters. Another ship, lucky skipper. Breezes only are gleefully for them, Neptune selects the choicest wave-patterns. But all is not smooth. There are rival interests, rival owners. Rival runners are busy with tales no one can disprove. They busily whisper that the boat has not tried. A good, smooth weather craft, enough when no one needs a fresh sea-boat, but try her when tempest is out, and the seas are running high, she will not live an hour. She is weathered a storm in her life. And, indeed, her smooth sides and well kept paint is. So the runner's story makes impression. And her commander, too, the genial parlor man, delightful to parties of passengers, dainty and dapper in saloon, carves well at the head of his table, but you never saw him tried in storm. He has always got along well with his men, because they have always been good fellows, but a mutiny would kill him. He could not stand up against a mutiny of insubordinate seamen. So, boat commander are cast under suspicion, and developed weakness of either, but neither has been tried. By and by a steamer, like a wounded sea eagle, battered by encounter with winter storms, her shaded with ice floes, her rigging torn, all her passengers safe, shall come into port staunch and true to her trust, for the stars wrought well who laid her frame and set up her engines. What shall be the fate of the runner's story? She has been tried. And in the same hour was tried her rival in the thinly settled counties.

In the town of Fairhaven, Wright county, they have amused themselves by riding rapidly through the town at an early hour of the evening. A great many of them wear sale clothes, making it impossible to distinguish them at any distance.

For some unaccountable reason, the mail which left Sibley's expedition over two weeks ago, has not arrived. We are consequently without any definite news of his movements.

The weather is so cool that winter clothing is necessary the greater portion of the day. We have had quite heavy frosts during the week, doing considerable damage. The cool weather alleviates the suffering from the drouth somewhat.

Riot in Hartford.

HARTFORD, July 14.—A riot has broken out in Hartford, and troops have been sent to protect the property of Adams Express.

Riot in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—There was some disturbance last night, but a slight force of police was sufficient to disperse the rioters.

FROM CHARLESTON.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

GEN. GILMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, July 14, 1863.

To General Halleck:

I have the honor to report that at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., I made an attack on the enemy's fortified position on the south end of Morris Island, and, after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds on that part of the Island, and pushed forward my infantry to within 600 yards of Fort Wagner.

We now hold all the Island except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and a battery on Cummings' Point, mounting at this time fourteen or fifteen heavy guns in the aggregate.

The assaulting column was led by Brig. Gen. Strong. It landed in small boats, under cover of our batteries on Folly Island, and four Monitors, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel abreast of Morris Island soon after our batteries opened. The Monitors continued their fire during the day mostly against Fort Wagner. On the morning of the 11th inst., at daybreak, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up.

Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 killed, wounded and missing. We have taken eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 200.

Very Respt'y your ob't serv't,

G. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Cheering Tokens from the Old North State.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

Advices from Newbern, N. C., of July 12th, state that Hon. Bradford Brown, State Senator from Caswell county, North Carolina, has taken open grounds for the reconstruction of the Union. It is understood, and as much as admitted by the Raleigh *Standard*, that the majority of her Legislature and Sovereign Convention, concur with Brown, but it is thought in Raleigh that she cannot now safely to herself, throw off the Confederate yoke, so long as the rebel army hold Virginia, or until there is a sufficient Federal force here to sustain her in such an effort.

Hon. John A. Gilmore, and other extensive slave-holders in this State, are said to be in favor of gradual emancipation system, which it is understood North Carolina will be required to accept as the chief condition of settlement between her and the Federal States.

Later intelligence from the Legislature now in session at Raleigh, confirm the reports that many of its members have come out for an immediate repeal of the act of secession, passed by a Sovereign Convention of this State, and the recall home by Governor Vance, of all the North Carolina troops from the Confederate Army.

Should this be done, it may be annihilated, or prevented from reaching this State, the repeal of this act may take place at any moment; otherwise, matters will remain as above stated. It is said, that while the discussion of the repealing of the act of secession was going on, a distinguished member suggested a foreign war as a method of cementing the States together, which was applauded to the echo, all parties joining.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, July 16, 1863.

The capture of Port Hudson, and the opening of the Mississippi, was celebrated here to-night, by the ringing of bells, the firing of a salute of 100 guns by the citizens.

The highest satisfaction is felt by all loyal men at the President's determination to enforce the draft in New York, despite the Sunday riots.

One hundred and three paroled prisoners, and twenty stragglers, from various regiments, left Camp Randall this morning for Cairo and Washington. This departure leaves very few soldiers here.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, July 16, 1863.

The following dispatch was received to-day from Fayetteville, Virginia:

We have just returned from an expedition to Raleigh, which resulted in our capturing considerable ammunition. The enemy having skedaddled left us in peaceable possession of their works.

The purpose of our movement was to menace the rebels in front, while our cavalry, which was sent by another route, should cut off their retreat. The cavalry not being heard from, I await further developments.

MORGAN'S RAID IN OHIO.

Latest Situation and Aspects.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, July 16, 1863.

The following is the latest particulars of Morgan's movement, and comes from Columbus:

We have full and reliable accounts of the movements of Morgan up to 4 p. m., to-day. At 9 a. m., he passed through Sardinia, 16 miles south-west of Hillsboro.

Steering clear of the latter place, there being a considerable number of militia located there, he passed on, doing but little damage to property but exchanging his own jaded horses for fresh ones of farmers whenever found. He reached Winchester, about twenty miles south of Hillsboro, at one p. m., and stopped there and compelled the citizens to cook dinner for his band. He left there at 2 p. m., in the direction of Piketon. It is reported to officers at Columbus that Morgan and his force were seen approaching with the seeming intention of giving fight to the militia that was congregated numbering 5,000, who were sent from Chillicothe, Portsmouth, and other places. Half an hour later the telegraph wires were cut, thus suspending all communication with Piketon and Portsmouth. There seems to be no doubt but a fight has taken place, but we are and must remain in the dark as to the result till communication is re-opened, which can scarcely be done before to-morrow morning.

One car passed through Winchester at 11 o'clock a. m., only two hours after Morgan had vamoosed. If the latter is detained a single hour at Piketon, his capture is rendered certain, for there can be no doubt our forces will come up with him in that time.

Gen. Judah is on his way from Maysville to Portsmouth with an entire brigade.

A fast steamer has been despatched from Portsmouth to hasten his arrival. He will probably reach there about 8 o'clock this evening. His force in addition to the 1,300 militia already gathered there will be dislodged if he will proceed up the Scioto towards Piketon, and the other and larger division will be despatched up the railroad in the direction of Jackson C. H. to intercept Morgan, should he succeed in beating and passing our forces at Piketon. There are 6,000 men mounting at Chillicothe, in addition to those sent to Piketon.

At our position at Piketon is extremely strong, it is safe in asserting that we have succeeded in driving him back.

Gov. Tod has ordered all military assembled at Camp Dennison under the call of the 18th, to be disbanded and allowed to go home to gather crops—it being thought there will be no use for them in that section, and they could not reach the scene of action in time to be of any service.

LATER.

This evening the operator at Waverly reports seeing immense clouds of dust on the road leading from Piketon. By this we are assured that Morgan has been defeated at Piketon, and has taken the road toward Chillicothe. If this is the case, his escape is utterly impossible, as he is completely surrounded by vastly superior forces.

The above is from Columbus.

I learn from headquarters that Gen. Manson's brigade is moving up from Portsmouth, in the direction of Jackson.

Gen. Judah's cavalry is moving up along the Scioto.

Columbus's forces are moving down from Jackson.

It is not credited at headquarters that there has been a fight at Piketon yet.

Gen. Hobson was three miles in Morgan's rear this afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

DISASTER TO A REBEL GUNBOAT.

Lt. Commanding Crosman confirms the report received directly from Lt. Commanding George N. Morris, of the steamer Port Royal, and indirectly from several other sources, of the disaster to the rebel gunboat Chattahoochee. Her boiler exploded, killing and disabling all on board but eighteen. Among the killed were four officers. The vessel is sunk, and shattered beyond a possibility of recovering or making any further use of her.

FROM CEDAR KEYS, FLA.

A communication, dated Cedar Keys, June 17th, encloses the report of Lieut. Commanding E. Y. McCanley in relation to the brave assault made by Orderly Sergeant Nugent and four men upon a rebel breastwork fortification up Crystal River. It says: In this assault the Orderly Sergeant and his comrades drove a guard of eleven rebels into a swamp, capturing their arms, and destroying their camp equipage, yet withholding his fire with manly and commendable discretion lest he would hurt or kill a woman who was among the fugitives.

LAND SHARKS.

Flour merchants, presuming upon the effects of Lee's raid into the Maryland and Pennsylvania wheat regions, put in their bids to the Commissary Department at prices so extravagant that when the proposals were opened, yesterday, Col. Beckwith threw out nearly all of them. Only 4,000 brls were accepted. Government has enough flour on hand to enable them to resist any attempt at extortion.

THE DRAFT.

Contrary to published statements, the execution of the draft was suspended in New York, only by the up-rising of the mob. It has not been ascertained here that any directions have proceeded from this city for prolonging the suspension beyond that period when order shall be restored, so that it can be prosecuted.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. Wool has been relieved and Gen. Dix appointed as his successor. Gen. Keyes takes command of the army on the Peninsula. The military departments of North and South Carolina have been consolidated, and both placed under the command of Gen. Foster.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Revenue has decided that payments of prize money to officers and men in the military and naval service of the United States, are subject to a tax of three per cent. on excess of over $600.

ARRESTED UNDER SUSPICION.

Three German merchants on their way from Richmond to New York, were arrested just as they entered the city yesterday. They had $40,000 in Confederate money with them.

TO SUPPRESS MOBS.

The New York and Brooklyn regiments with the Potomac army are hastening homewards to quell the riot. Though they have marched sixteen days, they are burning to go and see whether the draft can be enforced, and other men made to help save the country. Senator Foote urged the President to day to have martial law proclaimed in New York and Gen. Butler sent there. The President replied, in effect, that the State authorities seemed equal to the emergency, and that there was no need of martial law.

A NEW BLACK REGIMENT.

A second colored regiment is to encamp on Arlington Heights, Camp Chase.

CAPTURE OF PORT HUDSON.

A DISPATCH FROM GENERAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following dispatch has been received:

VICKSBURG, July 11—8 p. m., 1863.

To Major General Halleck:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Banks:

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: The Mississippi is now opened. I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this am. We shall take formal possession at 9 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

To U. S. GRANT, Major General.

THE DRAFT DISTURBANCES IN BOSTON.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The Mob Effectually Quelled.

BOSTON, July 15.—All is quiet here this morning. Four or five were killed last night, and probably a dozen wounded—some of them seriously.

The most daring act of the rioters was the attacking of the armory in Cooper street, where a force of military was stationed to protect it. When the mob had beaten down the doors, they were fired upon by a six pounder loaded with canister. This effectually scattered the mob at that point. One rioter was completely riddled with shot, and fell dead at the door of the Armory. Wm. Currier, 21 years old, standing on the stoop of his house on Cooper street, was killed. William Lock, provision dealer, was seriously wounded in the thigh. Three young women and three or four small boys were wounded, but not seriously. They were not participators in the riot. Two soldiers in the Armory were injured by bricks thrown through the windows. The rioters then attacked a gunshop in Dock Square, stealing and destroying from $4,000 to $5,000 worth of property.

They were speedily dispersed by a volley from the revolvers of the police.

The First dragoons appeared at nine o'clock, patrolling the streets, which, together with an infantry force, overawed all further outbreaks.

The military continue in quarters in the sections of the city where the disturbance occurred.

Mayor Lincoln issued a proclamation warning all the rioteously disposed from further violence, and calling on all citizens to aid in the preservation of quiet and order.

Four of the leading rioters, who were arrested last night, are to be prosecuted against for burglary and wilful murder. They are committed without bail.

BOSTON, July 16—10 p. m.—Order has been restored here. The militiamen generally have obeyed the Mayor's proclamation, and have kept within doors, and with the exception of the scenes of the riot last night, the streets are as quiet as on Sunday.

In Dock Square, Haymarket Square, and Cooper street, several hundred are congregated, but mostly from curiosity, and to see the soldiers quartered and patroling there. No hostile demonstrations whatever were made. The admirable precautions taken by the authorities, and the imposing display of military force they have made, with an avowed determination to use it with the utmost vigor, have, in effect, nearly quelled whatever of the mob spirit was left from last night.

From Auburndale.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, 5th, has arrived. She has $500,000 in treasure.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

How Lee Escaped Over the River.

OPERATIONS OF OUR FORCES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

A cavalry and artillery force, ordered two days since by Gen. Heintzelman, to make a reconnoissance through the Shenandoah valley, returned yesterday evening. Its commander, Colonel Lowell, found very few rebels in Hampshire. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between 300 and 400 rebels. He charged among them, drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel Adjutant General, and several other officers and privates.

A gentleman from the army reports that Lee's army, too much beaten out to go further, is massed between Williamsport and Martinsburg, upon the main road through the latter place to Winchester. His trains are rapidly moving down the Valley. Our cavalry are in pursuit, with open orders.

NEW YORK, July 16.—We understand that the retreat of Lee's army is now a rout, and its spirit is utterly broken. This places at the disposal of the Federal Government ample force to overawe rioters in this and other cities. No doubt need be entertained that the power of the Government will soon be shown in the matter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15, 1863.

Officers report that they captured 2,000 prisoners, 3 guns, several caissons and a stand of colors, this morning at Falling Waters.

The following estimates have been made, by competent officers, of Lee's losses since crossing the Potomac: 5,000 killed, 9,000 wounded prisoners, 9,500 uninjured prisoners.

It is known that 6,000 wounded have since been carried over the river. The deserters will probably reach 3,000.

A number of deserters from our army have arrived in camp, and will be summarily punished.

BALTIMORE, July 16th.—A special to the *American*, from Berlin, Md., 16th, says:

The army of the Potomac is in this vicinity. How long it will remain is, of course, only known to Gen. Meade. If it remains, like some days will be spent, recuperating both men and horses, both of whom have suffered from long and fatiguing marches and the loss of the weather. The position is one which gives the army the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and where it can be easily and abundantly fed.

Lee is said to be pushing as rapidly as possible to Culpeper, and will hardly stop until beyond the Rappahannock. The necessity of feeding his army, which cannot be accomplished well at any great distance from Richmond, will hurry his movements.

A scout reports that during Lee's retreat, the temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was despondent, and they were in mourning for the loss of Ewell. The loss of our forces, the result of which they admitted must be disastrous.

On the arrival of Lee's advance on Sunday week, the most earnest efforts were made to cross the river. Seven scows were built, on which their light wagon trains were crossed, each scow taking one wagon and as many men as it could carry.

On Monday night they were drawn in, and by daylight nothing was left this side but a rear guard of infantry, most of whom were captured by Buford's cavalry. On Monday they had not more than 40,000 or 50,000 men this side, and had they been attacked, would not have made a very serious defence. Lee and his staff forded the river at 8:30 p. m., Monday. Stuart, with his cavalry, followed about two hours later.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The *National Republican* says a cavalry and artillery force was ordered two days since by Gen. Heintzelman to make a reconnoissance through the Shenandoah Valley, and returned yesterday evening. The commander, Col. Lowell, found very few rebels in the Valley. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between 300 and 400 rebels. He charged upon and drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel Adjutant General, and several other officers and privates.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the rain fell so much that many of the fords rose, and the water being breast high. A subsequent rain again swelled the river and it became unfordable. The rebels then commenced the construction of a bridge at Falling Waters, using for the boats they had built at Williamsport. This bridge was not finished till Monday noon, and then a great rush took place to get across—artillery and heavy teams, everything, was moved back to the river, except the light cavalry, and a strong picket line which held the fords which were thrown up rioting the front.

THE DRAFT IN RHODE ISLAND.

A Proclamation by Governor Smith.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has ordered a draft upon the militia men of Rhode Island, under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and drafting out the national forces, and for other purposes;" and,

WHEREAS, The men thus drafted have been ordered into the service of the United States for nine months, and as many will be required to serve from dependent upon them for support, without provision for their subsistence, now, therefore,

I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor, etc., do issue this my proclamation, recommending that all the cities and towns of the State make immediate provision for the relief of such drafted men, or those dependent upon them, under the provisions of an act in addition to Title VII., chapter 36, of the General Statutes, as will relieve them from apprehension that their families will not be provided for in such an emergency, while they stand in the field of battle for the life of our Government. Assured that this recommendation will be met by a response from the people of this State, I request the earliest action in the behalf.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Providence, this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of Independence the eighty-eighth. JAMES Y. SMITH.

By the Governor:

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Persia arrived last night, from Liverpool the 4th, via Queenstown the 5th.

Warlike rumors continue to come to Paris. It was rumored that Russia assents to the essential points of the proposition of the three Powers regarding Poland, but the answer was not yet received. The Polish insurrection continues active.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 4th.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour easier at 32@36s. Wheat dull, 1@2s lower. Corn in fair demand. Mixed 32s. Provisions generally unchanged.

LONDON, Friday—Consols, 93¼c. Money unchanged.

The Draft in New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 15th.]

The draft for the 29th Congressional District, including Clinton, Essex, and Warren counties, was made at Plattsburg, on the 7th inst., by George Clendon, Jr., Provost Marshal. The conscripts were all served with their "tickets of leave" on Saturday and Monday, and, with hardly an exception, responded cheerfully to the call thus made upon their patriotism, being quite as good humored and hopeful about the prizes they had drawn as their more fortunate neighbors, who indulged in general witticisms at their expense.

In some towns the billets down of the Provost Marshal fell, "as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," but there was a general acquiescence in the necessity for the draft, and no complaint was made that it had not been conducted fairly. In the village of Schroon, Essex county, out of ninety-three names enrolled by the enrolling officer, thirty-three were conscripted. In Minerva, Crown Point, Port Henry, and other large towns, the draft fell with similar heaviness, taking, for example, twenty-two men from one one ward in the Adirondack.

In Glenns Falls, 235 men were drafted, including the cashier of the Glenns Falls Bank, and the editor of the Copperhead seven-by-nine journal of that place. In Chester, Warren county, the draft happened to strike several leading Copperheads. The conscripts were all furnished with transportation to Plattsburg, the place of rendezvous, where they will all be assembled before the 27th inst. Drafting also commenced yesterday in Fort Edward and other towns in the XVth Congressional District, of which Charles Hughes, ex-Member of Congress, is the Provost Marshal. The citizens accepted the draft quite as a matter of course, and made no complaint. The ticket agent at Fort Edward has recently sold a large number of tickets to temporary residents, mostly laborers, whom he thinks are bound Canada-ward. Several of the conscripts, learning that they had been drafted, immediately enlisted in order to secure the bounty.

Admiral Paulding on the Crisis

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 16th.]

One of the 79th-street editorial corps called on Admiral Paulding, at the Navy Yard, yesterday morning, to solicit a number of shells, to be used as hand-grenades, for the defence of the premises in the contemplated attack upon it. The Admiral cheerfully furnished them, when the gentleman remarked that he hoped to return them all unused. "No, sir," the Admiral very energetically replied, "I hope you will not! You must not return one of them! Their place is among the rioters. Plant every one of them in Printing House Square to-night. We must have fine thoughts and free speech, at any cost.

Morgan's Raid in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—At twelve o'clock last night Morgan's forces reached Washington, Adams county, ten miles from the Ohio River. His scouts approached the river opposite Maysville, but were driven back by the gunboats.

THE REIGN OF THE RABBLE.

Continuation of the New York Riot—The Mob Increased in Numbers.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE UPPER WARDS.

Encounters Between the Mob, the Metropolitans and the Military.

Large Numbers of the Rioters Killed.

Thrilling Incidents of Yesterday.

FULL DETAILS OF THE THIRD DAY OF THE MOB.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A terrible onslaught was made on negro dwellings on York street last Tuesday night, amid the shrieks and groans of the unfortunate women and children.

A collision occurred in Forty-fourth street yesterday morning, in which three soldiers are reported killed.

A report says there has been quite an importation of rowdies from Baltimore and Philadelphia, but it is discredited by well informed persons.

Mayor Opdyke recommends the immediate proclamation of martial law. Gov. Seymour opposes it.

Yesterday afternoon the mob again collected in Thirty-second street, near where a negro was hanging. Failing to disperse, a howitzer was trained upon them, loaded with canister. The first discharge wiped out six. Two more discharges increased the number to twenty-two, when the villains skedaddled.

Two negroes were killed yesterday afternoon. One on Pier No. 4, and the other in Washington street.

Harper Brothers, and J. A. Gray, printers, and others have been warned that their establishments will be destroyed if the workmen are kept on duty.

The colored people are fleeing the city in all directions.

Gold has fallen to 126. The markets are dull and nominal. No business of importance is being done.

We have some particulars of the riot in Thirty-seventh street yesterday. Another attack on the Seventh avenue arsenal was to be made. A detachment of 250 men, with an artillery company, with four twelve-pounder howitzers, proceeded to the corner of Thirty-fifth and Broadway streets, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, crowded with men, women and children. Fifteen minutes were given for the crowd to clear the street. No one stirred, and at the expiration of the time allowed, the artillery, loaded with canister, opened, and five rounds were fired. A good many were hurt, but it is not known how many. The street was cleared. The military having dispersed the mob from the vicinity, the firemen checked the flames, so that only three or four buildings were burned.

The rioters proceeded to Thirty-third street and erected a barricade of wagons across Thirty-third street and Sixth avenue. Some hundreds of negro women and children were allowed to escape, but none of the colored men. Buildings occupied by colored people were set on fire, with the intention of burning the colored men in them. At last accounts the military had arrived at the scene, and a fight probably occurred.

NEW YORK, Thursday morning.—The Treasury building, Custom House and other public buildings are guarded by cannon, supported by infantry.

Elevators were destroyed by the mob in Brooklyn, last night, valued at over a hundred thousand dollars.

Some negro houses in Jersey City were sacked and burned. A number of negro women and children are encamped in Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

The mob at Staten Island, last night, was overawed by a patrol of armed citizens.

The residents of Williamsport are organizing volunteer companies.

The mayor of Brooklyn refused to call a meeting of citizens, on the plea that it would inflame the rioters.

Inquests have already been held upon the bodies of about fifty persons, including nearly a dozen innocent people, one a mother and infant just born.

A dry goods store on avenue C was sacked of forty thousand dollars' worth of property.

The residence on Twenty-ninth street, destroyed by the mob, was not Horace Greeley's, as has been supposed, but Mr. Stecale's, where the former sometimes stopped. A man resembling Greeley was horribly beaten.

NEW YORK, July 16—2 P. M.—Things have fully resumed their wonted appearance. Tracks have been relaid on the railroads, and the telegraph lines are being rapidly repaired.

Regiments and batteries are coming, with more on the way. Business is resumed, and a general feeling of security prevails. The scoundrels and thieves who have been the terror of the city for the last three days and nights are skulking to their dens, and endeavoring to hide themselves and their plunder, while their abettors are endeavoring to leave town.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.—The gratifying intelligence of the arrest of the villain Andrews, the leader of the riot, is announced. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette. A gang of ruffians drove off the workmen this morning from the gas works on Fourteenth street.

A small gang stopped a horse car on Fourth avenue this morning, robbed the conductor and all the passengers and let them go. There is no truth in the burning of the factories in Newark.

In several small towns in the suburbs riotous demonstrations have been prevented by the action of the Catholic priests, imploring their parishioners to desist.

Some frame houses in Twenty-seventh street, New York, were burned by ruffians early this morning, the owners and occupants refusing to subscribe them. The firemen rallied to save the lives of several negroes and drove off the rioters.

The *Post* says, early this morning the rioters on Staten Island burned the depot and water station. Afterwards they attacked and burned negro shanties, killing two negroes. Many people have left the Island, including prominent citizens whose lives have been threatened. It is stated that a riot is now going on in First avenue, where Company E of the 65th New York, a Buffalo regiment, was going to protect a steel factory. The soldiers were fired upon and fifteen soldiers killed. The soldiers returned the fire. Reinforcements are being now (1 o'clock) sent to the soldiers.

A station-house and bell-tower in the Second avenue were burned at midnight on Tuesday. Sixteen rioters were killed by grape-shot in Third street yesterday (Wednesday) morning, beside 8 women and 3 children. Several others were mortally wounded and a number slightly, in the encounter.

On Wednesday evening on First avenue, Col. Winslow, with 150 men and 2 howitzers, charged on the mob, who took refuge in tenement houses, from the roofs of which they hurled stones, bullets, &c., on the soldiers. The howitzers were turned on the mob, and ten rounds of canister poured into them, moving them down fearfully. The mob appeared to be well organized, and only partially dispersed. Col. Winslow had ten men killed, including a Captain and one Lieutenant. He retreated in good order, firing on the mob.

Col. Jardin was fearfully wounded in the thigh. Several of our wounded were left in the hands of the mob. In this affair several of the mob were killed, and more wounded. At 11 o'clock p. m. 150 regulars with two howitzers repaired to the scene and were furiously assailed, but the soldiers fired regularly, and finally the cannon were turned on the houses with terrible effect—the rioters getting out as fearfully.

About 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, the troops had possession of the locality. It is feared Col. Jardin is fatally wounded.

Five hundred cavalry sabers and one thousand muskets have been seized by the police in a house in Stanton street.

Two negroes were killed and thrown into the East River last night by their murderers.

The arrest of Andrews is received with the liveliest satisfaction. It took place in a house of ill-fame in Eleventh street, where he and his at consort, a black woman named Wilson, were located. He is said to belong to a first class family of Virginia, and has been quite prominent at certain political anti-administration meetings, held at Cooper Institute, and other places of late. Some $400 in rebel money was found on him.

The Mayor of Brooklyn, in view of the large conflagration last night, has requested the citizens to form patrols for night duty to maintain order, assuring them of his co-operation.

A Michigan regiment is expected here this evening from Washington. The mob appears to have got the best of the military on Second avenue, and have driven the latter into a foundry on Twenty-eighth street, near First avenue. More force has been sent, with artillery, to rescue them.

Brig. Gen. Sedlier has been appointed to command the military in this city.

NEW YORK, July 16—7 P. M.—The 26th Michigan and 152d New York Volunteers have arrived from Washington. The following are the details of the riot: In the First and Second avenues, Jackson's foundry at Twenty-eighth street, and Seward's foundry at Seventeenth street were threatened by the mob this forenoon.

A detachment of the 65th New York militia, under Colonel Behrend, and two howitzers of the 8th militia were sent to the scene. The mob came up from their haunts armed with muskets and carbines, but merely yelled furiously at first. The troops took no notice of this, and leaving a detachment, with one howitzer, at Seward's, they marched to First avenue. Here a party of roughs fired on them, and Adam Schwend, one of the soldiers, was slightly wounded. The troops wheeled into line and placed their piece in position, but no further hostility was attempted. After a short halt the troops proceeded to Jackson foundry, burst open the doors and entered.

The mob now fired an occasional shot, which the soldiers returned with a galling fire, and several of the mob were wounded. The howitzer was placed in a position to command the streets, and matters were quiet for an hour or so.

About two or three o'clock reinforcements arrived, and the mob fired on them, without effect. The soldiers took aim, but were restrained from firing by officers.

Mr. Jackson now asked the withdrawal of the troops from his foundry.

General Brown replied, "I shall put my soldiers where I choose, and no mob shall dictate to me where they shall be sent." He sent orders to defend the place at all hazards, and not be sparing of his fire if the crowd gathered.

A Lieut. from the 65th regiment, reports that his men retreated from the neighborhood of 19th street and 1st avenue, because they heard the riot was getting large.

Gen. Brown ordered the company back, under command of Lieut. Pike of the U. S. Artillery, and placed Capt. Ilbacker and Lieut Mayer under arrest.

The ringleaders of the rioters were informed this p. m., by funerals of some victims of last night's fight.

Col. Lefferts, reported his command, the 7th regiment, to Gen. Brown this p. m., and was ordered to take control of the district between 7th street and 65th street, and from 1st avenue to East River, and take all means to suppress all mobs and riots.

All was quiet in Harlem and Yorkville during the day.

Senators Bradley and Connally requested the withdrawal of the troops of the first ward, which was refused by Police Commissioner Acton, and Gen. Brown.

4:30 P. M.—A sharp fight is going on in Twenty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, between the soldiers and rioters.

All stages and cars are running. The city will be patrolled by military to-night.

General Brown has ordered that the riot shall be put down to-night, *if he kills every man found in a crowd.*

The 23d Brooklyn regiment is expected home to-night or in the morning. Some fears are entertained of trouble in Brooklyn to-night, and those troops in the country towns of Kings and Queens counties are ordered into the city. It is probable, however, that nothing more serious will take place.

Threats are posted about the city from Archbishop Hughes requesting the rioters to assemble in front of his residence to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of addressing them in favor of returning to their lawful avocations. He promises them protection while listening to his address.

Gen. Dix is expected to-morrow morning, to relieve Gen. Wool.

The Boston mail of this morning arrived on time to-night.

It appears that the Staten Island riot was an insignificant affair—three negro shanties were burned, and one negro beaten.

Fort Richmond is garrisoned by the 7th regiment.

The impression now (10 o'clock p. m.) is that there will be no more rioting in the city to-night, as the arrival of the military has made the rioters fearful.

One of the ringleaders of the mob, captured by the soldiers in Twenty-first street, to-night, has probably been hung.

There is no truth in the reported burning of the Newkirk House, at Hudson City. The fire was at the Jersey City Horse Railroad stables.

The Rioting of Tuesday.

[From the New York Times, July 15.]

THE RIOT IN SECOND AVENUE—EIGHTEEN PERSONS KILLED, SEVERAL FATALLY INJURED.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, the rioters commenced their attack upon the Union Steam Works, situated on the corner of twenty-second street and Second avenue. The guns taken from the armory on Monday were stored in this building, and the most active efforts were made by the insurgents to secure them.

The rioters turned out in large force, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 people, including children. The shops and stores for half a mile around were closed, and the streets were filled with crowds of excited men, women and children.

At 2 p. m. three hundred policemen, under the command of one of the inspectors, arrived upon the ground. The rioters had in the meantime taken possession of the building, and, when the officials made their appearance, they attempted to escape by the rear windows; but the police became aware of the police. Finding themselves caught in a tight place, they made an attack on the police. This assault the officers met by a volley from their revolvers, and five of the mob were shot.

About twenty rioters remained in the building; these we but one way for them to make their exit. The police filled the door, and each had, in addition to his usual weapons, a loaded revolver. The mob became desperate, and made a deadly assault upon the police; they in turn used their weapons so effectually that fourteen of the mob were almost instantly killed. A scene, which defies all powers of description then followed. Men, women and children rushed through the streets in the most frantic state of mind, and, as the dead and wounded were borne from the place, the wild howlings of the bereaved, were truly fearful to hear.

Four persons were killed and quite a number were injured by jumping from the second story windows of the building.

When the rioters were dispersed, the Police took possession of the Union Steam Works building, and in his house last night they still held the place. A collision between the authorities and the mob is liable to take place at any moment. The police and military are fully prepared to meet them.

THE RIOTERS IN THE SECOND AVENUE.

At about six o'clock yesterday morning a telegraphic dispatch was received that a large crowd of rioters were gathering at Second and Second avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth street, threatening all the houses along that thoroughfare. A strong force of police, about 150, were immediately detailed under Inspector Carpenter to break up the crowd. The rioters had gathered in formidable numbers, and for a time succeeded in overawing the police, but at length they fled. Col. R. P. Oakley, of the 11th N. Y. volunteers, who lives in the immediate neighborhood, had taken part in the services, and three of his servants, in the purpose of suppressing the riot. The mob meanwhile increased, proceeded to the residence of the Colonel and warning his family to leave, completely gutted the entire house. They were about to set it on fire, but finding that the house was not his property, they desisted. The police under Inspector Carpenter and Capt. Gopel, then marched from the Central office, preceded by the Broadway Squad, to the Bowery, where they took possession of a sufficient number of cars. The Third avenue cars had proceeded up the avenue. On arriving at Thirty-second street, the railroad track was found obstructed, and the police then formed in a solid column and marched down to the Second avenue. They were met by

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON AND CONSCRIPTION.—We publish this morning, by the kindness of Mr. Berry, Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, an original and highly interesting letter from General Jackson. We should like to refer to it at length, but the reading of it is its own best commentary. He was one of the fathers of Democracy. Can any one conceive how bitter would be his condemnation and how withering his scorn for the Democracy of Vallandigham and the Chicago *Times*? Read his letter and then judge.

THE SITUATION.

Suppose an intelligent American in Europe to be in possession of the news of our war up to last night, and called upon to give to an intelligent and candid inquirer of another nation, the present aspects of this contest to subdue the rebellion. It would be no stretch of probability to suppose the interrogator to have been previously supplied with one of the maps which the rebels and their sympathizers have been profusely distributing in Europe. By that map, the rebellion in 1861 was made to include the States south of the Ohio, and the whole of Missouri and Maryland. Over this exhibit it was that the London *Times*, with its nose in the air, talked learnedly of the Northern States being like Prussia, small in territory, but populous and prosperous, doing well in a small way, while the Empire had passed to the Great Slave Oligarchy, that by this lying map, had swept away from the old Union, two-thirds of its territory.

The intelligent American abroad now takes down the map with more pride. Placing his finger on Cairo he would say, "There, sir, in 1861, men stood at that point and looked for the smoke of the enemy's steamers, more than once actually discerned from that point, Columbus was only twenty miles below bristling with rebel batteries. Lower still were Island Number Ten, New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, all points of note in the rebel programme of defence. Then the enemy had Forts Donelson and Henry, disputing our passage up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, Bowling Green, Kentucky, was their stronghold, Nashville on the inner circle of their defences, Tennessee was strongly in their grasp, and Kentucky was held for the rebels in trust by the scarcely less infamous Magoffin policy. Missouri was rent and shaken by her enemies. Unionism in St. Louis hung by a thread. At the same time treason in Maryland was rampant; Baltimore the home of blasting disunionism, while from the top of the Capitol at Washington the eye could look out upon the horizon dotted with the line of rebel camp-fires. This was the boundary of the rebellion on the North, and, save Fortress Monroe, there was no point of Federal occupation in the South. This was in 1861."

"Then I may trust *my* map for that?" asks the intelligent foreigner, previously supplied with the rebel map aforesaid.

"You may take it as indicative of the breadth of the task set before our Government. But now sir look at *my* map. There is New Orleans, fourteen months ago in our possession, and the Mississippi, from the Balize to Cairo, is open and a glittering chain of victories. Missouri is rescued, and Emancipation is the avowed policy of a powerful party within her borders. Kentucky is not only freed from rebels, but is powerfully aiding the Union. There is no rebel army in Tennessee. The State of Virginia has been cut in two, and a free State, by the consent of its people erected in its western portion. Maryland is freshly rejoicing that Lee has been driven from her limits. Baltimore Union League have become the effective aids of the Government. In North Carolina the rebel power is tottering. We have a strong grasp on the Southern coast; and a blockade which Southern Prices Current declare stringent. Tell me, sir, have we not amended the rebel map? This is the territorial aspect of the case. The Confederacy is cut in two. Our army lines have been carried southward until New Orleans is reinforced overland, and *Mobile menaces from the North.*"

The intelligent American, with news in his possession up to yesterday, would go on to say that the Government had four grand armies in the field flushed with victories; that Grant, and Meade, and Rosecrans and Banks had their irons in the very heart of the Confederacy. That since June opened, the defeats of the rebels have cost them by actual count nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND men, now out of service by parole, or in our hands. That we have captured from them in the past three months several hundred cannon, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND small arms. That the work of rehabilitation is already begun in Louisiana, where courts have been restored; in Tennessee, where an election will shortly be ordered; and in West Virginia, where Peace reigns under Liberty.

The inquiring European would as he must accept this as a very encouraging exhibit. He would probably search history in vain for a parallel for a great revolt in so brief a period so successfully battled, and on so grand a scale. In his mind the chances of Mason and Slidell for procuring recognition would be in exact ratio to their success in cloaking facts. "The war," he would say "is getting along very well, but how about these riots? Is not your Government of the nature of the crustacea, with all its bones and fighting points on the surface, but very soft and frail within. Are you not going all to pieces in New York? The case looks bad, if revolt breaks out behind the throne."

The American abroad would be at no loss how to meet the inquiry. The local inflammations created by the conscription were not unexpected. It would certainly be surprising had the numerous sympathizers with the rebellion at the North worked for two years without producing some result. They had operated upon the basest passions of the lower classes, they touched coal in our great cities, always ready for ignition by the mob spirit. Many of these rioters have for years done the bidding of their present leaders in aid of the Slave Power. None of them have aided the war. It has been the aim of their orators and presses to distort the purposes of the Government, to falsify the acts of the President, to belittle the Union cause, to cry Peace, when peace only meant submission to the public enemy. These unfortunate tools of the men who are urging men into riot outrages, are only carrying into practice what Copperhead journals and orators have taught them.

"Copperhead?" asks the European "what is the meaning of that term?" It is applied to the most deadly and meanest of all our reptiles, a rattlesnake without the honesty of rattles. By it we mean to class of enemies to our national Government who outwardly to join the armed rebels in the field, and yet deadly in their hatred of its measures, which they attack in their presses and public speeches." "And have your Government allowed Copperheads to have free, without restriction, in the midst of loyalty?" What could an American abroad reply to this, beyond his obvious fresh recourse to the brilliant successes of our armies in the field, and the desperate condition into which the Confederacy has lapsed. He would add that, doubtless, the danger of allowing a freedom of speech or press to be abused to aid treason, would be an argument in the red light of the New York riots, but it would shortly induce inquiry into methods as should force Copperhead journals to be dumb, a hope that has already proved to be a delusion. But the inquiry would be in vain as throughout the country, our progress in the suppression of the rebellion decided, and the Government only needing firmness to keep on our present course and bring the country safe out of its present troubles. This is the aspect of the War for the Union, in this its third campaign.

VALLANDIGHAM—REVOLUTION.

Our dispatches have informed the public that the convicted traitor, Vallandigham, had arrived at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, a day or two since. In relation to its pet the *Times*, of yesterday morning, distinguishing the paragraph by double leads, says:

In anticipation of his arrival, we had dispatched one of our editorial corps to the Falls in order to facilitate any communication he might have to make to the people of Ohio. At an early hour last evening we received a dispatch from our reporter to the effect that Mr. Vallandigham had handed him a copy of an address to the people of Ohio, which he would at once dispatch to the Times by telegraph. At a later hour we were advised from the telegraph office here that the Government military censor had forbidden the transmission of the address!

Now, indeed. We shall soon have the address by mail. A censorship has not yet been established over the mails, and it will be wise in the partisan dynasty at Washington to refrain from attempting the establishment over them. The poor imbeciles may amuse themselves and annoy the people a while longer by obstruction of free communication by telegraph, but they will not venture to interfere with the mails, the expresses, or the railroads. They have still the power to excite popular contempt, of themselves, but they have not the power to separate Mr. Vallandigham from the American people.

We shall publish Mr. Vallandigham's address, and a full account of his exile, within two or three days.

What the friends and associates of Vallandigham mean to do, if they only dare—and they will risk largely on Jeff. Davis and his cause—let the *Times* of last week on Tuesday answer. Here is its precise language.

"Mr. Vallandigham should not await any permission of the President to return. He should return of his own will and pleasure. He is said to have left the Confederacy, on his way to some one of the British colonial ports, in a blockade runner—his only means of escape. He should, as is his right, boldly, in the light of day, come back to Ohio. If the Federal military authorities attempt to interfere with him, let them, and let the Democracy of Ohio take care of him. Whenever he shall enter the United States, we cannot doubt that he will have an escort of thousands, and when he shall enter Ohio, he will be received as a man in this country has never been received before. Let him come back and himself vindicate his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

If this does not urge the great State of Ohio to revolt against the Government; if in these paragraphs the law and the authority of its legal executors are not openly defied, it is impossible for language to do it. Chauncey C. Burr, to whose Jacobin speech the *Herald* attributes the origin of the New York mob, that embodiment of fiends incarnate destroying within the last week, almost countless thousands of dollars worth of property and scores of lives—could not have uttered words more inflammatory and diabolical. If the people of Ohio and our own city escape the destruction of property and the murders rife in New York, it will not be due to any want of energy and malignant plotting by the friends of Vallandigham.

While our noble armies are victorious everywhere—Vicksburg and Port Hudson our—the Mississippi open, Lee fleeing for his life towards his rebel strongholds Charleston liable to fall, and Rosecrans driving Bragg wildly on towards the canebrakes of the Gulf, the course of these Copperhead knaves must astound mankind for the boldness and the malignity they exhibit. Under all the circumstances the rebel leaders themselves have scarcely equaled it. Within ten days our citizens have followed to their graves three of their number, Capt. Thompson, Cols. Scott and Wright, and now Major Medill is on his way to his home here a corpse, all bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, all noble patriots, their lives a sacrifice upon the altar of their country's freedom, and yet the *Times* blurts its treason, plots revolution, and glories in its shame before the face of high heaven, and all the people. Let it land traitors and spit its venom on Mr. Lincoln and all patriots. While friends its friends plot treason and mob violence and death to others, let only the withering scorn of indignant freemen blast the viper. But it would be worse than folly for the Government and the authorities not to be fully prepared for a Copperhead mob wherever it dares to show its head. They are studiously preparing precisely such scenes as were enacted in New York, for Chicago and all the loyal cities of the Northwest. A certainty that they will be met with grape and cannister is all that can save us. "It is best to know the worst and to provide for it." Let all the friends of law and order be on the alert—BE READY.

Death of Major W. H. Medill.

The telegraph brings us the painful intelligence of the death of Major W. H. Medill, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, brother of Joseph Medill, one of the proprietors of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Major Medill was wounded during the Gettysburg battles, as will be found below in a letter from Capt. Waite of the 8th, written to his father, Dr. Waite, of this city. The friends and family of the last lamented deceased were not entirely unprepared to receive those sad tidings, as the wound was supposed by the surgeons to be a mortal one, but the unwillingness to part the ties of love, which so endeared him to them, and to all with whom he bore acquaintance, and the faint shadows of hope thrown out by the surgeons, imparted a slight possibility that he might recover. Death, however, has removed the last hopes and added another heroic name to the long list of Freedom's Martyrs, whom after ages will love to cherish.

Major W. H. Medill was born in Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, on the 5th of November, 1835. In the following year the family removed to Pike township, Stark county, Ohio, where he remained on his father's farm until he was thirteen years of age. At thirteen he removed to Coshocton, Ohio, and commenced learning the printing business. At the age of sixteen he went to Cleveland with his brother Joseph and took the foremanship of the *Forest City* newspaper. He remained in Cleveland until 1854—and then came to Chicago, and, with his brother James, published the *Prairie Farmer* for two years. In 1857 or 1858 he went to Canton, Ohio, and established the *Stark County Republican*. Not meeting with the success he anticipated, he returned to Chicago, after a absence of six months. He was a member of the Chicago Light Guard, while that organization was under the command of the late lamented General John B. Wyman, where he received his first military training. He then identified himself with the TRIBUNE, and remained with it until the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted immediately after the bombardment of Sumter, in Barker's Chicago Dragoons, and served through the three months' campaign in Western Virginia. At the expiration of the three months he returned to Chicago, and commenced enlisting a company of cavalry for Farnsworth's 8th Illinois. He took part in all the battles in the Peninsula—the 8th Illinois *always being in the advance.*

After the withdrawal of our army from Harrison's Landing, Major Medill took command of the regiment—Lieut. Col. Gamble being wounded, Col. Farnsworth was acting Brigadier General, and Majors Beveridge and Clendenin were at home on sick furlough. He remained in command until the removal of McClellan.

The following extract from a letter written by a brother soldier, to which we have referred above, gives the circumstances attending his fall, and pays a just tribute to the soldier-like qualities of the deceased:

"At Frederick our division succeeded in getting forage. The horses were rested and well fed. Early Monday (yesterday) morning we moved on through Middletown, Jefferson, Petersville, and Fairville Williamsport. The third or regular brigade in the advance, our brigade next, with the second brigade in the rear as a reserve. We had Stuart's pickets were encountered, when within a couple of miles of the town, and driven back. Our appearance caused the rebels to make a surprise to the enemy. Coming on to them suddenly we got possession of quite a train of wagons. These we set on fire, and the horses and mules brought off. Some thirty or forty prisoners were captured with the train, including a lieutenant and a sergeant. The sergeants had been commissioned with that department. The enemy were found to have considerable force of both infantry and cavalry, the infantry, which we seem to ought up, but we were to make the effort in the village. The regular brigade took position on the right, and soon upon the left of the town. Our artillery was brought up, and we were dismounted and sent forward as skirmishers, but the fight commenced, which lasted for two hours. It was still light, but an order came to withdraw. The fight was a severe one, our men fairly gaining much ground. We had Major Medill wounded, and Capt. Thompson mortally wounded. Our loss in all, I suppose, will be about 100. Finding it impossible to drive back their battery and gain the town, we withdrew, and moved on through a few miles, and went into camp at Jones' cross roads, and the next day marched back to Frederick. For this reason, you will have heard that Major Wm. H. Medill, of your city, fell severely, if not fatally, wounded in this fight. He was in command of our regiment were dismounted to fight on foot. The other three squadrons were kept mounted for the purpose of keeping up a section of artillery. The Major went to the front with the dismounted men, and took charge of them. Observing the enemy, prepared to deploy in skirmishers on a quick step, and with a "hip," "hip," "hip," in the very heat of spirits. In the volleys, the end of a carbine came to us that Major Medill was badly wounded, and soon several of the boys came slowly back bearing the exhausted Major from the field. A ball had entered his lower bowels, and we believed him mortally wounded. I cannot describe the sadness and gloom which this sad fortune cast over the entire regiment. Officers and men, all felt we had met with a severe loss. The Major had been with us through many a hard fight. His conduct at the late hard fought cavalry battle near Upperville, had particularly won for him the confidence and esteem of all officers and men present. The gallantry, bravery and coolness displayed by the Major upon that occasion was highly spoken of by all. His generous, kind-hearted and generous nature had made him a favorite with the officers of the regiment, while his strict discipline and a sense of duty won our respect. He was conveyed back to Jones' cross roads in an ambulance, by which movement he suffered severely, and next morning was brought to this place on a stretcher. From here, the Major was taken to Frederick, accompanied by Capt. Hynes, of our regiment. We sincerely hope that the Major's wound will not prove fatal, that he will soon be restored to health, and be able to return to his regiment."

A private telegram from his brother, of this paper, who went to Frederick, to pay the last sad offices of kindness and soothe his dying pillow, informs us that he died yesterday morning. The gallant soldier has gone to his rest. He was an ardent, thorough devotee of liberty, and his whole soul was in the holy cause of the Union. Every energy of his nature was bent to the accomplishment of success. He knew no danger, was as cool in the battle as in the camp, and fought fearlessly. We but reiterate the unanimous voice of his regiment in ascribing to him great executive ability as an officer, and in making the sad prediction that had he lived he would have won his way to high station in the army. He has fallen in the morn of life, full of promise, a courteous gentleman, a whole-souled patriot, and a gallant soldier; and in all these capacities he leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely loss.

General Desha, although a wretch, I sincerely pity. He is drinking of the cups he mixed up for that worthy man, Major Medill. Here, to her own pleasure and purposes, and the blue books of England, and the state papers of France and Prussia, Austria, Spain, Denmark, Italy, and the rest of the crowned heads of that continent, abundantly prove that the aprobrium is fully justified.

England, (acting through the instrumentality of Lord Palmerston, has, during the period specified above, been literally the Gurth of that Cedric—as literally as if the legend of the iron collar had been engraved upon the brass collar of her rampant lion. So that, at all events, we are not alone in our bewitched nation. She knows this well enough, and will continue to put forth all her intriguing power to disembarrass the republic. Thereby nothing she left for her to do, since she can, not, on the one hand, maintain, in this country, a prohibitive tariff against our own exports, nor on the other, can she maintain either in England or France, a discriminative duty to exclude our wheat and corn. Already so far back as 1861, we exported to England alone, 3,907,704 quarters of wheat, 1,752,400 quarters of Indian corn; and 3,701,865 cwts. of flour; being about six times as much as we received from Russia in the same year.

Here, then, we have the character of Russia before us; and we see her ubiquitous agents in every country, and the shadow of her mysterious intellect in every court and in every cabinet. We know her for a wily, unscrupulous power, ever ready to take an aggressive stand on every soil, wherever there is a producer of the raw material of commerce, whether grain, or cotton, or tobacco, or flax, or hides. We see also the very sufficient *motive* for her special interference in our affairs, and in another article we think, not that this importer is unaffected, and how is it likely to affect herself, the great scheme for a ship canal from Lake Huron, to the Ottawa. J. S.

Andrew Jackson on Secession.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following original letter of Andrew Jackson was recently forwarded to the Chicago Historical Society by the obliging attention of General S. A. Hurlbut, 16th army corps, U. S. A., who justly remarked of it that it would be found "characteristic and with some points that fit the times." In the belief that your readers will concur in the opinion of General Hurlbut, the letter is placed at your disposal. W. B.

WASHINGTON, March 2d, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 16th ult. has been lying by me for some days, waiting for a leisure moment to reply to it. The present session of Congress, the nullifying, and sitting up the last night of its session, to the dawn of Sunday, with privation of sleep the following night, by the sudden and severe illness of Sarah, gave me a cold and indisposition, from which I have not quite recovered, which is quite a great loss to her health; and the dear little Rachel is growing finely. We are now all well, and getting on well; and being now clear of one of the most corrupt Congresses that ever has assembled in the walls of the Capitol, we hope for better times and more virtue, and less nullifiers in our national Congress.

Could it have been believed by any, that the 22d Congress, a majority of the members being chosen for their attachment to the present administration, could have been operated upon by any intriguing or whatever, to have elected Giles & Seaton and Duff Green printers to Congress. The marriage between Cuy and Calhoun, combined with the influence of the Bank, and the Bank with Clay, shows the corruption of the times.

Many members of Congress, who have obtained loans from the bank, and who have protested in bank, formerly opposed violently to it, are now its advocates, and strong supporters. I hope the people will look into and check the corruption, by electing men of more virtue, and less liable to corruption. Corruption is the vice of republics, and if it grows in size and extent by a repeal of the nullifiers and the protested by the South Carolina Convention, who passed it; and hereafter nullification and secession will never be heard of, the people will crush the corrupt, and their associates, and particularly their prime movers. The bloody bill (as the nullies call it) has been passed by us enforcing nullification put this to rest. It spoke the united sentiments of the people from Maine to Louisiana; that *nullification and secession are revolutionary*, subversive of our political system, and of our constitution or existence. The natural right of man is to resist oppression when it cannot be relieved by complaint or appeals. Where they have the physical power, they succeed; otherwise, *they will be crushed and obedient.* Our Government is founded by the General, are Governments founded by the people for their own prosperity and happiness. The nullies, (acting under the Government, having formed a Federal and National Government for the transaction of all their national concerns, and the State Governments for the regulation all their local and domestic concerns, and having pointed out by the Constitution how it is to be altered and amended, it can only constitutionally and peacefully be altered; any other is revolution. The people being the sovereign head, they only have the right to alter their Constitution, and this is the beauty and safety of our form of Government. It is unique in itself, and surpasses all other systems ever operated on by man, and as it is truly administered, by the General Government keeping within the pale of its granted powers, and keeping the people and the States their reserved rights, it will work well and endure forever. It is the strongest Government in the world, because it is made by the people for their own happiness, security and prosperity, and rests upon the support of the people, and their agents are very sensitive to public opinion, and the power of the sovereign people is seen and felt at the ballot-boxes; and I have no fear but, at the next session, the Nullies and their friends will lose power.

Some of our members voted against Blair, and against the Nullifying bill. These two are Nullifiers at heart, and the one from East and the other from West Tennessee, can both be argued from their conduct, to be nullies. You will see commitmated in the Globe the bills passed to enable Mr. Jefferson to execute the charge laws, you will see the opposition was stronger than the late law. That was called by the blue-light Federalists, *the bloody law*—a violation of the Constitution, &c., &c.—just the slang that is now used by the nullifiers. But when it was seen that Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Pennsylvania gave it, with one exception, a united vote, I think it will place those from those States, who have voted against it, in an awkward predicament; and the people will mark them as traitors to their country and to the republican cause. Principles never change, though politicians do often. You will find General Daniel Smith of Sumner's vote recorded in favor of the bill in 1830.

General Desha, although a wretch, I sincerely pity. He is drinking of the cups he mixed up for that worthy man, Major Medill. Here, to her own pleasure and purposes, and the blue books of England, and the state papers of France and Prussia, Austria, Spain, Denmark, Italy, and the rest of the crowned heads of that continent, abundantly prove that the aprobrium is fully justified.

England, (acting through the instrumentality of Lord Palmerston, has, during the period specified above, been literally the Gurth of that Cedric—as literally as if the legend of the iron collar had been engraved upon the brass collar of her rampant lion. So that, at all events, we are not alone in our bewitched nation. She knows this well enough, and will continue to put forth all her intriguing power to disembarrass the republic. Thereby nothing she left for her to do, since she can, not, on the one hand, maintain, in this country, a prohibitive tariff against our own exports, nor on the other, can she maintain either in England or France, a discriminative duty to exclude our wheat and corn. Already so far back as 1861, we exported to England alone, 3,907,704 quarters of wheat, 1,752,400 quarters of Indian corn; and 3,701,865 cwts. of flour; being about six times as much as we received from Russia in the same year.

Here, then, we have the character of Russia before us; and we see her ubiquitous agents in every country, and the shadow of her mysterious intellect in every court and in every cabinet. We know her for a wily, unscrupulous power, ever ready to take an aggressive stand on every soil, wherever there is a producer of the raw material of commerce, whether grain, or cotton, or tobacco, or flax, or hides. We see also the very sufficient *motive* for her special interference in our affairs, and in another article we think, not that this importer is unaffected, and how is it likely to affect herself, the great scheme for a ship canal from Lake Huron, to the Ottawa. J. S.

Andrew Jackson on Secession.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following original letter of Andrew Jackson was recently forwarded to the Chicago Historical Society by the obliging attention of General S. A. Hurlbut, 16th army corps, U. S. A., who justly remarked of it that it would be found "characteristic and with some points that fit the times." In the belief that your readers will concur in the opinion of General Hurlbut, the letter is placed at your disposal. W. B.

WASHINGTON, March 2d, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 16th ult. has been lying by me for some days, waiting for a leisure moment to reply to it. The present session of Congress, the nullifying, and sitting up the last night of its session, to the dawn of Sunday, with privation of sleep the following night, by the sudden and severe illness of Sarah, gave me a cold and indisposition, from which I have not quite recovered, which is quite a great loss to her health; and the dear little Rachel is growing finely. We are now all well, and getting on well; and being now clear of one of the most corrupt Congresses that ever has assembled in the walls of the Capitol, we hope for better times and more virtue, and less nullifiers in our national Congress.

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THE NEW YORK RIOTS OF MONDAY.

Scenes by an Eye-Witness.

[From the New York Times of Tuesday.]

At 11 a. m., word reached the Park Barracks of the disturbance, and Lieut. Bird and a detachment of the Invalid corps immediately marched to the scene of the riot. They went by the Third avenue route, the party occupying one car. On the way up, crowds of men, women and children, armed, and in high glee, cheered and jeered them, and some even went so far as to pick up stones, which they threw at the passing cars of the party. When near the scene of disturbance, Lieut. Bird and sergeant alighted, and formed in company line, in which order they marched up to the mob. Facing the rioters the men were ordered to fire, which many of them did, the shots being fired apparently, but the smoke had scarcely cleared away when the company (which did not number more than fifty men) was surrounded, attacked and completely dispersed by the mob, who were armed with clubs, sticks, swords and other implements. The soldiers had their bayonets fixed, and they themselves were compelled to seek refuge in the side streets, but in attempting to fleet hither several, it is said, were killed, while them that escaped, did so only to be hunted like dogs, but in a more inhuman and brutal manner. They were chased by the mob, who divided themselves into squads, and frequently a single soldier would be caught in a side street, with each and blockade up by fifteen or twenty men and boys, who were all closed (excepting a few liquor shops, which had their shutters up, but kept the bar-door open, no beer served, was, therefore, no reason why the poor fellow would be beaten almost to death, when the mob be-coming satisfied that he was thoroughly beaten, he would be left swaltering in blood, unable to help himself.

Elated with success, the mob, which by this time had been largely reinforced, next formed themselves into marauding parties, and paraded through the neighboring streets, looking for more like a many influential demons, the man being more or less intoxicated, dirty and half clothed. Some cheered, "Now for the Fifth-avenue Hotel—there is where the Union Leaguers meet!" Others clamored among themselves for the markets, which they had taken from the Union. The streets were thronged with women and children, many of whom instigated the men to further work of blood, while others jeered men left the crowd, and found seats upon the street corners, some of which the reporter heard the following conversation between an intoxicated youth, who was badly wounded in the head, and an elderly excited woman, probably his mother:

Youth—"An' bedad, if it hadn't been for this lick, which the son of a ——guy me, I'd a belabored him afor this. And bedad I will yet."

Woman—"Musshmallusha, ye betters mind yer own biseness."

Youth—"No, if Sam, Garrigan [or Gallagan—Rev.] had a' dun the business browner, it wud be all right."

From this it may be inferred that that the Sam. Garrigan or Galligan, mentioned in the conversation above, is the ringleader, of which there can be little doubt, as the reporter frequently heard the name of Galligan's name cheered, and called the "bully boy." Garrigan or Galligan, we believe, is a well known fire politician of the Ward, and from conversations between the men, we gleaned the following, which may be taken for what it is worth: 1. The fire politicians are the ringleaders. 2. That the mob, numbering about 500 men, assembled this morning at Central Park, and proceeded to Galligan's, i. e., with clubs and sticks, and from there proceeded to the Provost Marshal's office, where they commenced their work of depredation.

On their way down their numbers, of course, were considerably augmented, for, as yet, the workmen had not all gone to their day's work. As soon as the Provost Marshal's office had been gutted of its contents, and the adjoining building—a wheelwright's shop, in which there was much combustible material—had been fired, the telegraph wires were cut. Parties of men and boys then visited the various workshops in the vicinity, and compelled the men to leave their work and join, they being with them with death unless they complied with their demands. It is said word was now sent by the rioters to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Library of the outbreak, and a message, it is rumored, was received from the lighthouse men of this city, stating that they would be up in the evening, armed to the teeth, to assist them.

By this time the fire department of the district arrived on the ground, and were preparing to work at the fire, but were prevented from doing so by the mob, who threatened them with instant death if their orders were not obeyed. The men were stopped from running either way; the horses in several instances were killed, and the carts broken to pieces; the men were then told to throw at the draft.

IV. On the day of the draft, the Board of Enrolment will open the envelope containing the cards of the first sub-division. These cards will be received as they are drawn, and will be driven agree with the number on the envelope. The box should be about one foot wide, one foot deep, and one and a half long, with a lid securely fastened, and a hole in the lid large enough to admit a man's hand.

V. This being done, the Commissioners will announce that the draft for the first sub-division of such district of such State for so many men will commence.

VI. The Provost Marshal, or some trusty person selected by him, will then be blindfolded, and draw from the box one envelope at a time, and hand the Commissioner, who will read aloud the name on it. The work will be done in public, and from a list previously prepared, opp. to No. 1. That the draft will continue until the required number of names are drawn for the sub-division, when it will be taken out and counted, so as to verify the whole number required.

VII. Great care must be taken to enter names on the roll correctly in the order in which they are drawn.

VIII. The remaining sub-districts will be proceeded with in succession.

IX. As soon as practicable persons drafted will be notified.

Those called out by Governors of States for state service only, and not mustered into the United States service, will, if drafted, be duly notified through the proper commanding officers, and required to report to the Provost Marshal of the district where they were drafted, to be enrolled in the United States service for three years from the date of such enrolment. By the term "aged and infirm parents" section 2 Enrollment Act, is meant those parents, who, from their age or infirmity, are disabled from earning the means of supporting themselves, and who have become dependent upon the person drafted for support. The Boards of Enrollment will use a careful discrimination in deciding all such cases.

Firing the Government Plantations at Lake Providence.

The following dispatches came too late for insertion in our last issue:

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1863.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral D. D. Porter in which he states that on the 29th of June he received a communication from Gen. Dennis, commanding at Lake Providence, informing him (Porter) that our black troops at Goodrich's Landing had been attacked and the place evacuated by our troops. Some of them A gunboat had already been discharged to that point, but another was sent off without delay.

Gen. Elliet was directed to proceed with the marine brigade to the scene of action, and remain there until everything was quiet. The headmost vessel of the fleet, John Raines, arrived there as the rebels were setting fire to the cotton and other combustibles, and supposing her to be an ordinary transport, they opened fire on her with field pieces, but were much astonished at a shell from her, followed with grapshot, which fell in among them, killing and wounding a number. The result was, a number of the rebels were killed, and the escape of a number of negroes whom they had imprisoned. The gunboat Romas also came up next and in the same time, and hearing the firing, proceeded to the scene of action, and soon discovered the rebels setting fire to the plantations, commenced shelling them. This caused them to run up for shelter, fifteen miles, chasing them along the river bank, the rebels setting fire to everything as they went along. The result was an almost total destruction of houses and property along the front in that vicinity. The rebels numbered 300 men, and those who were employed in working on the so-called Government plantations. Gen. Elliet joined the Ninth Illinois cavalry, which brigade, proceeded to chase the rebels who were making a hasty retreat, when they found the rebels had left the place, and had set fire of their system to fight. They only came to plunder and carry off negroes.

Gen. Elliet found the place strewn with broken carts and furniture, which the rebels left in their haste to get away from our forces. He pursued them as far as the Tensas river, where they had crossed, burnt the bridge, and entrenched themselves for a battle. This we could not do, as our artillery opened on them, and soon put them to flight, notwithstanding it was reported that they had two pieces of cannon.

Gen. Elliet not knowing the country very well, and having only a small force with him, deemed it proper not to pursue the rebels further. He sent 300 infantry across the bayou, and found that the rebels were retreating toward Delhi, leaving all their plunder—valuable furniture, pianos, pictures, etc. —strewn along the road.

The unexpected reinforcements of the brigade and gunboats scared the whole of the black troops. It is only a temporary peace, though, for as long as the blacks remain in such small numbers, so long will they be an object of attack.

The party who made this attack on the second Government plantation, are the same that attacked Milliken's Bend some short time since. They are a half-starved, half-naked set, and have the idea of capturing some of our transports with clothing and provisions.

KANSAS NEWS.

The citizens of Topeka are organizing a company to bridge the Kansas River at that place.

—The Miami Indians received their annuity on Tuesday last, which amounted to 97,000.

—The wheat crop of Kansas is much larger this season than ever before. This only applies to winter wheat.

—The Pottawatomie Indians are copying the white in their celebrations of the Fourth of July. They met in large numbers at St. Mary's Mission, and had a regular celebration with speeches, music, and a complete dinner, &c. The Declaration of Independence was read by T. W. Ross, their agent. The address was delivered by Anthony Navarre, a half-breed, and is spoken of as being well done.

—The new Capitol building at Topeka, is approaching completion. The building when completed will be the most beautiful in Kansas.

—The Kansas Valley Railroad is being pushed as rapidly as possible. A mortgage has been made upon the road which enables the company to get the $16,000 per mile which the Government gives them in 6% bonds exchange for their bonds.

The Conscription.

The following excellent article upon the Conscription we copy from the Chicago *Post* of yesterday morning. It is a fair, manly, and bold utterance of palpable truths, and is especially remarkable as coming from a Democratic paper, in these days when it stands almost alone in its party ranks supporting a single measure adopted for the defense of the Union. We commend it to our readers as a clear, concise statement, both of the results of the conscription and the duties of all loyal men:

ADVANTAGES OF THE CONSCRIPTION TO THE NATION.

We do not propose now to dwell upon the obvious advantages of the conscription act as a means of filling our armies. It is important that our thinned regiments should be filled up as speedily as possible, and it seems to be agreed that the system of volunteering, whether from patriotic impulse or from the inducement of liberal bounties, has been carried already as far as it can be successful in any considerable degree. The only way to accomplish the end of making our armies full and efficient, is to enforce the law which Congress has just passed, and which imposes the duty of defending our country, home, impartially, to the people.

But this, the direct and avowed object of the conscription, is not by any means the only or even the chief advantage to be gained by it. The great benefit to the nation from successful enforcement of this measure will be the establishment of the fact that this Government is strong enough to defend itself.

It has been the constant sneer of our enemies abroad, and the reiterated doubt of our friends at home, that the Government, and our institutions are too free to stand a storm,—that they will do well enough in fair weather, with the sun shining, but that when the popular opposition broke out, the Government would find itself powerless to resist, and must necessarily give way. Darling sons of two years of this terrible rebellion, our Government has been nobly supported by the generous self-sacrifice of her sons, and it has not yet obtained all the aid it asked for. And we glorify pointed those who were looking from a distance upon our struggle to our magnificent patriotic spirit, and our willingness, in a time of emergency, to sacrifice our comfort, our ease, our conscience, the wise councils it was once my delight to share—shall I write of her, and feel that the idea I should have formerly, still will valid? Is its external only which the world desires. The most sacred word remains unspoken.

To the Beautiful City no longer shall the traveler journey, seeking the altar tended by the priests of Beauty, but thither he must fully wind his way—a pilgrim laying the tribute of his devotion upon the poet's grave.

The Attack on Charleston.

[From the Baltimore Republican, 14th.]

On the glorious Fourth of July the heavy batteries we have recently erected on Folly Island, commending the rebel batteries at the mouth of Lighthouse Inlet, intended to dispute the entrance to the ship channel, were opened upon with destructive fire, making short work of them. The Federal batteries had been erected under masks of foliage, and the astonished rebels knew nothing of their existence. Our guns were of the heaviest calibre, and numbered thirty-four. Large numbers of troops had been sent to Folly Island, and were there in readiness for any carnestness and activity in the military department.

Admiral Dahlgren, on his arrival at Port Royal, and relieving Admiral Dupont, immediately ordered the Monitors to prepare for active service. The work being done them, and in contemplation, unnecessarily, so far as efficiency was concerned, was ordered instantly to cease, and the fleet of iron clad monitors went up throughout the whole squadron. These fancy improvements could be put on when the war is over. Now the vessels were wanted for the purpose for which they were constructed. Improvements and modifications could be made when the vessels were out of commission, and where there was an abundance of men and mechanics to perform the work, and some valuable time would be wasted "in the face of the enemy." Glorious decision, and honored be the man who made it!

Instead of establishing himself in the chair of royalty on board the Wabash, and receiving the homage of the courtiers, Admiral Dahlgren relieved his flag on a little transport Mary Dinsmore, which had been spared and equipped for the purpose, and on the Fourth of July was preparing to move to join his iron-clad fleet in the harbor of North Edisto. The officers and crews of the Monitors rustling for service, and disgusted and sick from delay, disappointment and inactivity, were in ecstacies at the prospect of having a chance to test these glorious little vessels on the walls of Sumter, and equally confident of success. They felt that they were relieved from the ignominious restraints imposed upon them to shield incompetency, and that the day for proving their earnestness in the great work of national retribution was approaching.

Admiral Dahlgren had ordered all the workmen from the Navy Yard at once to the completion of the repairs on the captured iron-clad Atlanta, intending to use her also in the attack on the defences of Charleston. She was nearly completed, her crew was filled, and was being manned for the occasion by officers and crews from some of the heavy clipper ships which, of course, could not take part in the fight. It is thus evident that Admiral Dahlgren is not so kind-hearted as he have been, in the opinion of some, "cruel," and as we have at the head of both the navy and the army of the Department of the South two earnest, active fighting men, no doubt is felt of the success of the movement now in progress.

Of late fact that Fort Sumter was on the point of surrendering when the Monitors were called out of action we know that the President and Secretary of the Navy have the most convincing proof. They have letters from those who saw the holes through the wall, from those who walked through the breaches, and from those who, living in Charleston, gave the assurance that a "cart and horses could be driven through them." They have the assurance, from those who know all the defenses, that our Monitors can take any position they will crush them all; that those who think them invulnerable are deluded by the ghosts and phantoms sent out by rebels themselves to terrify those in command. Heavily shelled, the wonder of the walls of Sumter, and being constant of all these facts as to the effect of that badly managed fortress, the Monitors will "give a fair chance to test their powers," we cannot, even at this late day, think of the affair without the deepest feeling of disgust and mortification that we cannot refrain from expressing.

Queenly Gossip.

Notwithstanding the popularity of the Queen of England, there are occasional breaths of a contrary character, which, though not unmingled with pity, for the well known rumor of Victoria's tendency to the insanity hereditary in her family, still cause the mischief. Never before have her changes of residence been so numerous as this season. Like a wandering Jew, the bereaved Queen is kept vibrating between town and country, never remaining over two weeks in one place. From Osborne she goes to Windsor, and thence to Balmoral, and from Balmoral to Windsor, Buckingham

MCVICKER'S THEATRE

MR. W. M. WARD

GRAND UNION EXCURSION

PIC-NIC

At Harlem,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 27th,

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LONDON EYE AND EAR

HUDSON'S UNRIVALED

THE MYSTERIES OF THE

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New

Auction Sales

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON

SUPERIOR FURNITURE,

ENGRAVINGS,

AND SPLENDID PIANO FORTE

AT AUCTION.

Parlor, Chamber and

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AUCTION SALE

BOOTS AND SHO

Every Tuesday and Thur

By GORE, WILLSON &

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING

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HORSES,

MULES AND BROOD MA

At St. Louis, Mo.,

STEAM SAW M

"Morgan's Mill

REAL ESTATE FOR

AT AUCTION

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

HELMBOLD'S

Compound Fluid

EXTRACT BUCHU

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC

REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion, and Excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Cancerous Depositions, and all the Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has Cured every Case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit,

Females, Females, Females

The Extract Buchu

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Decay of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing in the Face, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Impruidencies in Life.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract

Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING the blood, removing all disease arising from excess and improprietie in life, strengthening constitutional weakness arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pulsy and Swelling of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption of the blood. It is to purify and eradicate all the impurities from the blood that the Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is offered. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and invigorates the blood, imparts a healthy tone to the system, and renews out the wasted wrecks which make the miserable victims of scrofula, or bad blood, and expels the disorders that grow and ripple in the blood, from a pimple on the face to the worst form of scrofula, or blood disease. Enough has been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have an article which they can depend on as the best alterative and blood purifier, and a certain remedy for those dreadful diseases that are the result of a vitiated state of the blood. Hundreds of testimonials can be shown to prove the truth of the above, but the best evidence is the unbiased testimony of those who have used the Sarsaparilla. Some of the most astonishing cures have been effected by this medicine, which defy the skill of the medical faculty, and have caused many who have tried in vain every other remedy to pronounce it a perfect specific for the diseases for which it is recommended. Such testimony can be produced as no other medicine can boast of, and we challenge the most rigid investigation of the claims of this medicine to the confidence of the public.

For the truth of the above statements we refer to the following gentlemen, who are well known in Philadelphia:

Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Dr. Ashmead, Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Dr. Furness, Rev. Dr. Boardman, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Leighton, Rev. Dr. Brown

have been entirely demolished in that neighborhood, and the occupants turned into the streets helpless. Many have taken refuge in the outlying districts—they are scattered over the prairies—they are unable to distinguish between friend or foe. Many have lost all they ever had in the world, and are left in a state of destitution, dependent on the country. The evil carried away weatherboards, and every part of the negro habitations that can be detached to make firewood of.

A STRANGE SEE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A communication was received from the Mayor, asking for a guard of fifty men for his office. Action entered the required number to be sent.

Sergt. Young, of the detective force, has been appointed Commissary General. He has purchased all the provision stores in the neighborhood, and has now about twenty men at his command, chosen in an unfortunate country, three hundred pounds of smoked beef, four hundred hams, and bread in loaves enough to feed an army.

One of the men killed in the charge of the regulars this morning, was named Patrick Dougherty, and resided at the corner of South Clark and Polk streets.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, the packing house of Mr. Ross, corner of Washington and Hoyne streets, was set on fire by the incendiaries. The building was entirely destroyed; also the lumber yard of Messrs. Baker & Wolfe. The damage is very great.

ATTACKS FRUSTRATED.

It was expected that an attack would be made on the House of Detention for Witnesses, Sergt. Foster, however, was dispatched with a special squad to take charge of the building, and it is now considered perfectly safe from attack.

An attack was also meditated upon the dwelling of D. D. Field, in Greenery Park, but simple means have been taken for his defense by the police.

INTENTION TO ATTACK COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

During the day a large body of rioters proceeded to the Columbia College grounds, evidently intent on attacking that ancient seat of learning. Why they should wish to meddle with such an institution no one could conjecture, unless it was the fact that the President of the College, Chas. King, has acted as President of a Loyal League. Fortunately the rioters were met on the grounds by a Catholic priest, who addressed the mob and persuaded them to desist from their purpose.

DEFENCE OF THE SUB-TREASURY BUILDING AT LA SALLE AND WALL STREET.

Col. Silas has raised a battery of the following officers, for the purpose of protecting the Sub-Treasury and Wall street generally: Lieut. Col. Manchester, Capt. Sweet, Capt. Rogner, Capt. Hyslop, Lieut. Turner, Lieut. E. Lathrop; Gunners, Lieuts. Douglas, Wm. Barton, Joseph Lamb and others.

AN INCIDENT OF MORNAY'S LAWLESSNESS.

Alderman McCool, in the afternoon, returned to the city from a drive in the suburbs, and was stopped up town by a crowd of men and boys, who seized the reins of his horse, and demanded to know who he was. He replied, "My name is John McCool." "McCool!" echoed some of the crowd, followed by the specialty remarks of "Who the devil is McCool?" "What are you?" "What do you do?" The Alderman answered that he was the Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District. "Alderman be ——" the crowd responded; "we want something to drink." The Alderman smiled pleasantly, and thinking discretion to be the better part of valor, in his situation, searched his pocket for some money. He could only find a five dollar bill. This he handed over to a stalwart fellow near him, and then he was permitted to proceed without further hindrance. The alderman tells the story himself, and regards the affair as a big joke on one of his friends by a deputation of the unruly municipal children.

ACTION OF DOWN-TOWN MERCHANTS.

A large number of the merchants, brokers and others, doing business in the lower part of the city, met yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, to devise measures to assist the authorities to restore order in the city.

Mr. F. H. Winston presided, and Mr. W. M. Vermilye was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, Mr. W. E. Dodge then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That when treason against the Government is rampant, when rebellion against the authorities is declared from the residence of our Mayor is seized by a mob, and orphan asylums and private dwellings are robbed by a rabble and given to the flames; the men of this City and State who prize government, respect law, and love peace, should rise in their might, and, stand in price of blood and treasure, crush the traitors and rebels, and restore the supremacy of the law.

Resolved, That in the present crisis, it is the duty of every citizen to stand by and assist the constituted authorities; also the duty of every skilled man to render his services for that purpose.

Resolved, That the merchants, bankers and officers of this city be requested to furnish every facility for their employes to render such assistance in the present emergency as may be practicable.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the proper authorities the consideration and the propriety of declaring martial law in this city.

Mr. Chas. Partridge spoke of the necessity of proclaiming martial law, and moved that the meeting adopt a resolution in favor of it. The subject, however, was not pressed.

Mr. Jas. A. Severens, Jr., then proposed the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the merchants and bankers be requested to close their stores and offices at 3 o'clock this day.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet in Wall street, on the south side, in companies of one hundred, to report to the authorities.

Subsequently there was a large assemblage in Wall street, the thoroughfare being blocked from Nassau to William. Speeches were made, and several companies of volunteers were organized.

MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Immediately after business at the Produce Exchange had closed, a meeting of the members of the Commercial Association was organized by the election of Mr. Coleman as President, for the purpose of considering the disturbed state of the city, and for the enrollment of volunteers to aid the authorities in enforcing the laws. There was much determination to carry out the design of the meeting, and a large number of merchants, salesmen, clerks and others enrolled themselves.

THE SPECIAL POLICEMEN ENROLLED AT HEADQUARTERS.

In pursuance of the proclamation of Maj. or Updyke, calling upon all good citizens to register themselves at Police Headquarters and enroll themselves as special policemen, a large number appeared at an early hour yesterday morning for the appointed place, all of them anxious to do what they could to protect the city from the ravages of the rioters.

So great was the number of applicants, that many of them were compelled to wait three for hours before they could enroll their names and be sworn in according to law. The number enrolled up to 6 o'clock last evening, amounted to over twelve hundred. The enrolling at Police Headquarters will be continued and the organization of volunteer companies under proper officers, will be made as fast as possible.

GOV. SEYMOUR AT THE CITY.

Yesterday noon, in consequence of the New York Governor's arrival at the City Hall, the crowd which assembled in Printing House Square in front of the Tribune and Times buildings repaired thither with loud cheers and shouts. After waiting a few moments, Thomas Dunlap, Deputy Sheriff, appeared upon the steps of the Hall, accompanied by Governor Seymour, whom he introduced to the crowd. After some effort to obtain a hearing, the Governor briefly addressed the crowd as follows:

"MY FRIENDS: I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. (Applause.) Yesterday I have been my friends—(cries of "Yes," "Yes," "That's so!"—We are, and will be again,"—and now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington, to confer with the authorities there, and to have the draft suspended and stopped. (Vociferous cheers.) I now ask you as good citizens to wait for his return, and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality and no wrong done any man. I wish you to take good care of all property as good citizens and see that every property is safe. The authorities of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good citizens, and you can assemble again whenever you wish 5.00 on ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my Adjutant returns from Washington, and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me and see that no harm is done to other persons or property, but remember, my friends, (Cheers.) Force of the crowd, here showed, "Send away those boys!" referring to a company of soldiers who were drawn up in front of the City Hall, and the Governor declined to interfere with the military, and bowing to the crowd, retired.

Mr. R. O. Pertle, of Brooklyn, formerly of Tennessee, then introduced himself, and asked a respite of his citizens, and await the reply from Washington, which he was certain would come by telegraph this afternoon, and he hoped would be, that no draft would take place. (Cries of "Send these soldiers away, then we'll go.") Upon the suggestion of some persons, Mr. Pertle told the crowd that the proposed vote was subject to the consent of Gov. Seymour, and could not go unless Gov. Seymour sent them away. The cheers responded, as did also the crowd, when many mutterings against the troops.

THE MEN IN CONTEMPT SPEAKS.

To show how the hangers on of the mob assemble and listen to the cries of their instigators and leaders, and to give an idea of the temper of the people, we will state what happened at 11 o'clock in Cortlandt street yesterday:

Some of the men of the mob, consisting of about 1,000 men, at the appointed hour, assembled in front of the Cortlandt street police station, in Cortlandt street, they commenced throwing stones at the windows and doors of the station house.

Inspector Dilks, to close the blinds and shutters, ordered the gas lamps, the stoves, and the other inflammable articles, to be removed from the station house, and then he and his men, with their clubs, drew up in line, and waited the attack. The crowd, seeing the preparations made, and the determination of the police, fell back from the charge of throwing stones, and the operations were not pressed. The number of policemen at the station, at the time, was about 50.

Attempt of the Conscripts to Escape.

On Saturday evening, half a dozen of what evidently sprung up from the northeast, which rapidly increased until it blew a terrific gale. Vessels which were nearing the harbor at once dropped their anchors, hauled in all sail, and, and the boats as secure as possible under the circumstances. None dared to undertake the difficult task of entering the harbor. Among the number outside riding the storm was the schooner Mediator. Her capt. and crew had been absent from port five weeks, and were extremely anxious to get in. All night the boat was carefully watched, and the raging of the storm closely scanned, as the mad waves beat high and furiously over the boat. After a long night of anxiety the dawn of day came—the wind seemed to have lulled, and the waves to run lower—perhaps the wish was father to the thought. Wm. C. Grant, first mate, spoke of his anxiety to see his family, from whom he had been so long separated, and to quiet the natural anxiety his wife must entertain for his safety, knowing that his boat had not reached the harbor. He volunteered to go into port with the small boat, and get a tug to come out for the Mediator, if two others would accompany him. The captain told him the sea was too rough, that he had better wait till the wind died away. He said he had been through worse water than that—and he would take the risk. Accordingly Mr. Grant, accompanied by two others of the boat's crew, were lowered into the small boat. The fate of that trio of brave, though reckless men has already been stated—one of their number reached shore by swimming, so much exhausted as to be confined to his bed for several hours. The bodies of the other two were found yesterday morning at the foot of Washington street, firmly clinging to each other, as they were drowned, each apparently determined to rescue the other from a watery grave, or that they would sink, if sink they must, together. The bodies were supported in the water by the buoy, opposite the foot of Washington street, whether they reached that point before their death, or had floated and caught upon the buoy afterwards, has not been decided; the latter is probable, else the bodies would have been seen by men upon the tugs so frequently passing. The bodies were brought in yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, by the tug Foster.

The Coroner's Jury ascertained no facts in addition to the circumstances above related, except that Wm. C. Grant was about 18 years of age—a sober, industrious man, who lived on Green Bay street, near Hickory. He leaves a wife.

The boy, who was probably drowned at the same time, was about 19 years of age—seaman—was about 5 feet 6 inches, dark, dressed in grayish cassimere pants, dark cloth vest, blue-and-white striped shirt. On his left fore-arm was a mark of an anchor, with three stars above; on the right arm a heart and the initials "R. E. M." He is said to be from New York, and to have sailed two or three seasons with Capt. Boyd on the Mediator. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The National Teachers' Association.

In the TRIBUNE of yesterday a brief announcement was made that the National Teachers' Association would hold its annual meeting in this city on the 5th of August, and that the exercises would continue for three days.

We learn that lectures will be delivered and papers read by some of the most prominent educators of the country, embracing President Thomas Hill, of Harvard University; Henry Barnard, LL.D., of Hartford, Conn.; E. A. Sheldon, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, Oswego, N. Y.; Hon. J. L. Pickard, State Superintendent of Public Schools, Madison, Wis., and others.

Members of the Association, and those becoming members during the session, who pay full fare over the following roads, will receive free return tickets over the same roads:

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R.; Galena & Chicago Union R. R., Dixon & Iowa Central R. R., Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska R. R., Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.; Eight & State Line R. R., Beloit & Madison R. R., Chicago & Northwestern R. R., Kenosha & Rockford R. R., Chicago & Milwaukee R. R., Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line R. R., and several connecting roads, Peru & Indianapolis R. R., Jeffersonville R. R.; from Cincinnati, LaFayette and Indianapolis, by Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R., LaFayette & Indianapolis R. R. to Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R., and Michigan Central Railroad from Michigan City to Chicago; Michigan Southern R. R., to those paying full *local fare over* this road. Passengers traveling on *through* tickets to Chicago will not be entitled to free return over the Michigan Southern Road. This privilege is granted to those only who pay full fare one way. Tickets for the round trip, from Boston and all points on the Vermont Central route, by Vermont Central and Ogdensburg, thence by Grand Trunk to Port Sarnia, thence by steamer through Lake Huron, straits of Mackinaw, and Lake Michigan, to Chicago and back, including berth and meals on the, steamers, twenty dollars. On the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad tickets are good to East St. Louis. On the Grand Trunk Railroad and connections, the Chicago and Cincinnati Air Line, the Peru & Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, LaFayette & Indianapolis, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and Michigan Central Railroads tickets are good to September 1st. All other roads to August 15th.

The rooms of the Board of Education, No. 76 Clark street, have been offered, seconded by Mr. Miller, and carried unanimously:

WHEREAS, We, the fortunate passengers of the steamer Planet, have been sharing the kindness of the gentlemanly officers and attentive servant of that superior vessel for the past several days, while visiting the chief places of interest on Lakes Michigan and Superior, deem it a duty we owe to the officers and owners of the boat, as well as to the pleasure and health seeking friends and readers of the Chicago Tribune, to inform our gratitude for the kind attention received at the hands of the officers, as well as our delight with the beauties of nature and the many objects of interest witnessed and enjoyed during the trip; therefore,

Resolved, That the steamer Planet is the largest, the finest, the speediest, the safest, and the best managed vessel on the Lakes.

Resolved, That the Commander of the Planet, Capt. Jedediah Stevens, his Clerk, John Gordon, his Mate, Capt. John Fraser, and Steward, Mr. Hugh McGrane, cannot be surpassed in gentlemanly attention and constant devotion to the wants of their guests.

Resolved, That for health, pleasure, and economy our friends cannot do better than follow our example during the warm weather of this summer, and take passage on the steamer Planet for some point on Lake Superior.

Resolved, That we tender to Capt. Chamberlin, personally, our thanks for his kindness in giving information when asked, and always in the most gentlemanly manner stirring to make our trip one of pleasure to us.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the daily Cincinnati and Chicago papers.

After a few very happy remarks by Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, the meeting adjourned.

C. L. HIGBEE, Pres.

FITCH ADAMS, Sec'y.

The New North Side Railway.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIRS: I notice in your issue of this morning that the Evanston Railroad Company have changed their line through the North Division, and that the Council have approved of the new route. I cannot understand this to be so, as the Council have not had a meeting since the proposed change was made. There are many citizens who favor the proposed new route, and I hope the Council will approve of the same, as it will accommodate a large number of citizens who have no such facilities for reaching the centers of the city.

I understand that the line through the city, which this company now ask, is as follows, viz: Little Fort Road from city limits, to Larrabee street; thence on Larrabee street to Chicago avenue; thence on Roberts or Kingsbury street to Erie street; thence east on Erie street to North La Salle street; thence on North and South La Salle street to to Jackson street; thence west on Jackson to Franklin street; thence north on Franklin to Van Buren street; thence west on Van Buren to Clinton street; thence south on Clinton to Maxwellor Whitney street; thence west on one of said streets to Jefferson or Union street; thence south on one of said streets to South street; thence west on South street to Reuben street; thence south on Reuben to Canal at Lockport.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A Correction.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

An item which appeared in your local column of yesterday, relative to the proposed Evanston Horse Railway, seems likely to mislead the public unless those interested are heard on the subject of the proposed change of route. It is stated in the article referred to that the proposition is entirely unexceptionable to the inhabitants along its line. This is a great mistake; no property holder on the route would for a moment submit to have his possessions depreciated in value—as they would be by a railway through South Lincoln street, thence west on Fullerton avenue, and at the termination of a protracted litigation. Any attempt to infringe upon the "vested rights" of property holders by the company, as proposed will be met by injunction. No such proceeding was contemplated by the Legislature, and no such outrage will be submitted to. The plan itself is as shameless and unjust as the recent Wabash swindle.

LINCOLN STREET.

Twelfth Ward Home-Guards.

TWELFTH WARD HOME-GUARDS—Each person as we signed a muster roll for the information of Lieut. Gunn, guard, in the 12th Ward, on 16th was telegraphed this morning—requesting immediately requested to report this Friday evening, at No. 320 Milwaukee avenue, in order to be sworn in, and receive further orders. Let the Mayor, or Radio Office, see to this matter.

Meeting of the Chicago Turnverein.

The Chicago Turnverein, one of the oldest of the Chicago Turn Vereins, gave their first evening at Bryan Hall, to a good audience, but not so large as the occasion deserved. The performances throughout were of a very satisfactory character, and gained new honors for Mr. Rehlaha, the leader, and for the Society. Miss De Pulgrom played the Fantasia on themes from "Tannhauser" with the same excellent taste and artistic skill which she has always displayed in her efforts before the public. The chorusses by the members of the Society, and more particularly that by Mendelssohn, "In the Forest," were excellently rendered. Miss Mede achieved a new triumph in her rendering of an "Aria from the Huguenots," She is a most beautiful, artistic and tasteful singer, and her position in Chicago is thoroughly established. Mr. Sahin sang with the same purity and judgment which has heretofore characterized all his efforts. Mr. William Lewis, although not entitled yet to the name of *artiste*, produced some effects on the piano which elicited a loud burst from the audience. He then gave first "Sweet Home" and "Floyel's Hymn," the latter with the strings of the bow separated and the bow itself under the violin. This performance, so striking, and producing such wonderful harmonies, challenged a second *encore* and although Mr. Root announced to the audience that Mr. Lewis had played "all he knew," it would not do; they would not rest the pains of their hands or the soles of their feet, until he had repeated "all he knew." Mr. Lewis' triumph was very decided. Mr. Root sang the new song of "Who'll save the Left," rendered now doubly and mournfully interesting by the death of Colonel Scott, to whose bravery and that of "the gallant old 19th," the words have been made historic—with great and feeling. An encore elicited Henry Russell's "Ivy Green." Mr. Root sings Russell's songs with excellent judgment, and with more artistic taste than the author himself, but he lacks the full, round, thrilling trumpet tone, which characterized that gentleman, and which always drew an admiring and never tiring crowd.

Improvement of the North Channel.

The promptness with which the Common Council and Board of public Works have taken hold of the important work of improving the harbor, is truly commendable. The facts being once clearly comprehended that nearly one-fourth of the larger vessels that make this port get aground at the mouth of the harbor, either in coming or going out, at once aroused the minds of the Aldermen, upon prompt action. Hence at their last meeting an ordinance was reported and adopted, in substance as follows:

Be it ordained, etc., that the mouth of the Chicago river be, and the same is hereby ordered dredged and deepened, so as to furnish a channel between the north pier and the south pier, extending to a uniform depth of fourteen feet, and a channel of the same depth, between said last mentioned line, and the line drawn due northeast from the end of the north pier, until a depth of fourteen feet shall be reached in the lake; said work to be done under the supervision and by the Board of Public Works, and according to plans and specifications to be prepared by said Board.

The Board of Public Works thus being empowered to act, at once set their engineer, Mr. Cheesbrough, at work upon surveys, plans, specifications, etc. The cost of the work was estimated at $38,000; but the Board have made slight alterations, which will probably reduce the expenditure to $30,000. The plan now adopted, provides for the dredging of a space covering 97,800 square feet within the ends of the piers, or a space 325 feet long by 300 wide. This is to be dredged to a depth of three feet below the water, and will require 10,833 cubic yards of dredging.

Outside of the piers, running on line due east, for 500 feet, and north 375 feet, 187,500 square feet or 34,352 cubic yards are to be dredged. The depth here is to be five feet. The total number of square feet to be dredged out is 286,000, or 45,185 cubic yards. When this is completed, the depth of water extending from the point within the piers outward for 825 feet will range from 14 to 18 feet. The earth from the excavations is to be deposited on the south side of the south pier, at a distance of from 600 to 1,000 feet from the pier to prevent it being washed back into the channel.

The preliminaries are now complete, and the contract will be let at once, requiring the work to be completed within two months. Should this improvement fail to remedy the difficulty, permanent works will be erected that will effectually remove all difficulty for the future, the crowing of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* about the closing up of our harbor to the contrary, notwithstanding.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The fine steamer Planet, Capt. Chamberlin, left last evening for Lake Superior, her third trip this season. She had a large load of passengers, pleasure seekers from all parts of the West. Her round trip occupies eleven days. On her next trip she will extend her voyage to the *North Shore of Lake Superior*, to Grand Portage, where the great Indian payment is to be made. The attractions of such an excursion toward the Hyperborean regions need no detailed description from us. She leaves for such destination on the 28th of July. We advise all to go if possible.

On her last trip the passengers were highly gratified with the boat, Captain, Clerk, and all connected with her, as the following minutes of a meeting, held on board, show:

At a meeting of the passengers of the steamer Planet, held on board this day, July 11th, 1868, on motion of Mr. Miller, of Ohio, Judge Higbee, of Illinois, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Adams, of Cincinnati, appointed Secretary.

The following Committee were appointed to draft resolutions:

Mr. L. H. Sargent, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. G. E. Doughty, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Mr. Berry, of New York.

The Committee retired, and after consultation, the following resolutions were offered, seconded by Mr. Miller, and carried unanimously:

WHEREAS, We, the fortunate passengers of the steamer Planet, have been sharing the kindness of the gentlemanly officers and attentive servant of that superior vessel for the past several days, while visiting the chief places of interest on Lakes Michigan and Superior, deem it a duty we owe to the officers and owners of the boat, as well as to the pleasure and health seeking friends and readers of the Chicago Tribune, to inform our gratitude for the kind attention received at the hands of the officers, as well as our delight with the beauties of nature and the many objects of interest witnessed and enjoyed during the trip; therefore,

Resolved, That the steamer Planet is the largest, the finest, the speediest, the safest, and the best managed vessel on the Lakes.

Resolved, That the Commander of the Planet, Capt. Jedediah Stevens, his Clerk, John Gordon, his Mate, Capt. John Fraser, and Steward, Mr. Hugh McGrane, cannot be surpassed in gentlemanly attention and constant devotion to the wants of their guests.

Resolved, That for health, pleasure, and economy our friends cannot do better than follow our example during the warm weather of this summer, and take passage on the steamer Planet for some point on Lake Superior.

Resolved, That we tender to Capt. Chamberlin, personally, our thanks for his kindness in giving information when asked, and always in the most gentlemanly manner stirring to make our trip one of pleasure to us.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the daily Cincinnati and Chicago papers.

After a few very happy remarks by Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, the meeting adjourned.

C. L. HIGBEE, Pres.

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The New North Side Railway.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIRS: I notice in your issue of this morning that the Evanston Railroad Company have changed their line through the North Division, and that the Council have approved of the new route. I cannot understand this to be so, as the Council have not had a meeting since the proposed change was made. There are many citizens who favor the proposed new route, and I hope the Council will approve of the same, as it will accommodate a large number of citizens who have no such facilities for reaching the centers of the city.

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LINCOLN STREET.

Twelfth Ward Home-Guards.

TWELFTH WARD HOME-GUARDS—Each person as we signed a muster roll for the information of Lieut. Gunn, guard, in the 12th Ward, on 16th was telegraphed this morning—requesting immediately requested to report this Friday evening, at No. 320 Milwaukee avenue, in order to be sworn in, and receive further orders. Let the Mayor, or Radio Office, see to this matter.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 7, 1868.

Also meeting of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the 19th Illinois Infantry, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Almighty God has by death removed from our ranks our beloved Colonel, Wm. Scott, while leading us on to victory, at the engagement near Lookout Mountain, on the 25th of June, 1863, and our beloved Lieut. Col. Robert M. Hanna, at Resaca, Ga., on the 14th of May, 1864;

WHEREAS, By their death we have lost in them two noble, brave, active officers and warm-hearted friends, whose assistance was ever ready; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as individuals and as a company, offer to their bereaved families and friends our most heartfelt sympathy, and that it is a consolation for us to know that they died true Christians and patriots.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the bereaved families, the Chicago TRIBUNE, and have the same published in the Chicago TRIBUNE, Journal and Post.

BRYAN O'CONNOR, President.

J. M. GREEN, Secretary.

Correspondence.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I notice by your advertisement of yesterday, that the Despiplaines street M. E. Church folks are going to have an excursion to Janesville, Wis., on Thursday, July 23, and I cannot but express my hopes of this announcement for some time, as the universal satisfaction which the excursion in that place gave last year, certainly warrants a repetition of the same. The reputation of the Society is potent in the beautiful country through which they pass, the kindness manifested by the officers of the road to make everything agreeable and pleasant, and the excursion a success all go to contribute to the fact that this will certainly be the occasion of the season.

We want last year and intend to go this, and also use our best endeavors to get as many others as possible to go. Yours, etc., CHICAGO.

Ninth Ward U. R. A.

There will be a meeting of this Council at their Hall, this (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock. Business of very important character will be brought before the Council. Every member is requested to be on hand prompt at eight o'clock, sharp.

JOHN CONNOR, President.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book, and Arthur's Home Magazine for August, for sale by McNally & Co., 51 Dearborn street.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, has produced editorials from most all the papers published from the Lakes to the Gulf, from eminent medical men, prominent men and women, and you may be pleased to see the following, taken from the columns of the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Gazette*, of April 7th, 1868. The editor of this paper has known the Doctor personally, and the reliable what he says may be relied on.

"DR. JAMES.—We call attention to the medical advertisement of Dr. D. B. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day; and we do so the more readily because we know Dr. James, and we have known him more or less for the last twenty years.

"We find that our most successful physicians are those that devote themselves to some one or two diseases, or, perhaps, to one disease, to the treatment of consumption and affections of the throat and lungs; to diseases such as piles and fistula; to cancers and carcinomatous affections; to cutaneous diseases and affections of the skin; to diseases of the ear—as well as the dentist, to diseases of the teeth. All this is very proper. No one can, and in this time, can become a thorough and successful physician in the treatment of all diseases; and we would always advise a person to a friend who was afflicted with any serious complaint, to a Special Physician, or one who confined himself wholly or mainly to the treatment of such diseases just as we would, for instance, to a uniform depth of fourteen feet, and a channel of the same depth, between said last mentioned line, and the line drawn due northeast from the end of the north pier, until a depth of fourteen feet shall be reached in the lake; said work to be done under the supervision and by the Board of Public Works, and according to plans and specifications to be prepared by said Board.

The Board of Public Works thus being empowered to act, at once set their engineer, Mr. Cheesbrough, at work upon surveys, plans, specifications, etc. The cost of the work was estimated at $38,000; but the Board have made slight alterations, which will probably reduce the expenditure to $30,000. The plan now adopted, provides for the dredging of a space covering 97,800 square feet within the ends of the piers, or a space 325 feet long by 300 wide. This is to be dredged to a depth of three feet below the water, and will require 10,833 cubic yards of dredging.

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FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The fine steamer Planet, Capt. Chamberlin, left last evening for Lake Superior, her third trip this season. She had a large load of passengers, pleasure seekers from all parts of the West. Her round trip occupies eleven days. On her next trip she will extend her voyage to the *North Shore of Lake Superior*, to Grand Portage, where the great Indian payment is to be made. The attractions of such an excursion toward the Hyperborean regions need no detailed description from us. She leaves for such destination on the 28th of July. We advise all to go if possible.

On her last trip the passengers were highly gratified with the boat, Captain, Clerk, and all connected with her, as the following minutes of a meeting, held on board, show:

At a meeting of the passengers of the steamer Planet, held on board this day, July 11th, 1868, on motion of Mr. Miller, of Ohio, Judge Higbee, of Illinois, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Adams, of Cincinnati, appointed Secretary.

The following Committee were appointed to draft resolutions:

Mr. L. H. Sargent, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. G. E. Doughty, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Mr. Berry, of New York.

The Committee retired, and after consultation, the following resolutions were offered, seconded by Mr. Miller, and carried unanimously:

WHEREAS, We, the fortunate passengers of the steamer Planet, have been sharing the kindness of the gentlemanly officers and attentive servant of that superior vessel for the past several days, while visiting the chief places of interest on Lakes Michigan and Superior, deem it a duty we owe to the officers and owners of the boat, as well as to the pleasure and health seeking friends and readers of the Chicago Tribune, to inform our gratitude for the kind attention received at the hands of the officers, as well as our delight with the beauties of nature and the many objects of interest witnessed and enjoyed during the trip; therefore,

Resolved, That the steamer Planet is the largest, the finest, the speediest, the safest, and the best managed vessel on the Lakes.

Resolved, That the Commander of the Planet, Capt. Jedediah Stevens, his Clerk, John Gordon, his Mate, Capt. John Fraser, and Steward, Mr. Hugh McGrane, cannot be surpassed in gentlemanly attention and constant devotion to the wants of their guests.

Resolved, That for health, pleasure, and economy our friends cannot do better than follow our example during the warm weather of this summer, and take passage on the steamer Planet for some point on Lake Superior.

Resolved, That we tender to Capt. Chamberlin, personally, our thanks for his kindness in giving information when asked, and always in the most gentlemanly manner stirring to make our trip one of pleasure to us.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the daily Cincinnati and Chicago papers.

After a few very happy remarks by Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, the meeting adjourned.

C. L. HIGBEE, Pres.

FITCH ADAMS, Sec'y.

The New North Side Railway.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIRS: I notice in your issue of this morning that the Evanston Railroad Company have changed their line through the North Division, and that the Council have approved of the new route. I cannot understand this to be so, as the Council have not had a meeting since the proposed change was made. There are many citizens who favor the proposed new route, and I hope the Council will approve of the same, as it will accommodate a large number of citizens who have no such facilities for reaching the centers of the city.

I understand that the line through the city, which this company now ask, is as follows, viz: Little Fort Road from city limits, to Larrabee street; thence on Larrabee street to Chicago avenue; thence on Roberts or Kingsbury street to Erie street; thence east on Erie street to North La Salle street; thence on North and South La Salle street to to Jackson street; thence west on Jackson to Franklin street; thence north on Franklin to Van Buren street; thence west on Van Buren to Clinton street; thence south on Clinton to Maxwellor Whitney street; thence west on one of said streets to Jefferson or Union street; thence south on one of said streets to South street; thence west on South street to Reuben street; thence south on Reuben to Canal at Lockport.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A Correction.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

An item which appeared in your local columns of yesterday, relative to the proposed Evanston Horse Railway, seems likely to mislead the public unless those interested are heard on the subject of the proposed change of route. It is stated in the article referred to that the proposition is entirely unexceptionable to the inhabitants along its line. This is a great mistake; no property holder on the route would for a moment submit to have his possessions depreciated in value—as they would be by a railway through South Lincoln street, thence west on Fullerton avenue, and at the termination of a protracted litigation. Any attempt to infringe upon the "vested rights" of property holders by the company, as proposed will be met by injunction. No such proceeding was contemplated by the Legislature, and no such outrage will be submitted to. The plan itself is as shameless and unjust as the recent Wabash swindle.

LINCOLN STREET.

Twelfth Ward Home-Guards.

TWELFTH WARD HOME-GUARDS—Each person as we signed a muster roll for the information of Lieut. Gunn, guard, in the 12th Ward, on 16th was telegraphed this morning—requesting immediately requested to report this Friday evening, at No. 320 Milwaukee avenue, in order to be sworn in, and receive further orders. Let the Mayor, or Radio Office, see to this matter.

Meeting of the Chicago Turnverein.

The Chicago Turnverein, one of the oldest of the Chicago Turn Vereins, gave their first evening at Bryan Hall, to a good audience, but not so large as the occasion deserved. The performances throughout were of a very satisfactory character, and gained new honors for Mr. Rehlaha, the leader, and for the Society. Miss De Pulgrom played the Fantasia on themes from "Tannhauser" with the same excellent taste and artistic skill which she has always displayed in her efforts before the public. The chorusses by the members of the Society, and more particularly that by Mendelssohn, "In the Forest," were excellently rendered. Miss Mede achieved a new triumph in her rendering of an "Aria from the Huguenots," She is a most beautiful, artistic and tasteful singer, and her position in Chicago is thoroughly established. Mr. Sahin sang with the same purity and judgment which has heretofore characterized all his efforts. Mr. William Lewis, although not entitled yet to the name of *artiste*, produced some effects on the piano which elicited a loud burst from the audience. He then gave first "Sweet Home" and "Floyel's Hymn," the latter with the strings of the bow separated and the bow itself under the violin. This performance, so striking, and producing such wonderful harmonies, challenged a second *encore* and although Mr. Root announced to the audience that Mr. Lewis had played "all he knew," it would not do; they would not rest the pains of their hands or the soles of their feet, until he had repeated "all he knew." Mr. Lewis' triumph was very decided. Mr. Root sang the new song of "Who'll save the Left," rendered now doubly and mournfully interesting by the death of Colonel Scott, to whose bravery and that of "the gallant old 19th," the words have been made historic—with great and feeling. An encore elicited Henry Russell's "Ivy Green." Mr. Root sings Russell's songs with excellent judgment, and with more artistic taste than the author himself, but he lacks the full, round, thrilling trumpet tone, which characterized that gentleman, and which always drew an admiring and never tiring crowd.

Improvement of the North Channel.

The promptness with which the Common Council and Board of public Works have taken hold of the important work of improving the harbor, is truly commendable. The facts being once clearly comprehended that nearly one-fourth of the larger vessels that make this port get aground at the mouth of the harbor, either in coming or going out, at once aroused the minds of the Aldermen, upon prompt action. Hence at their last meeting an ordinance was reported and adopted, in substance as follows:

Be it ordained, etc., that the mouth of the Chicago river be, and the same is hereby ordered dredged and deepened, so as to furnish a channel between the north pier and the south pier, extending to a uniform depth of fourteen feet, and a channel of the same depth, between said last mentioned line, and the line drawn due northeast from the end of the north pier, until a depth of fourteen feet shall be reached in the lake; said work to be done under the supervision and by the Board of Public Works, and according to plans and specifications to be prepared by said Board.

The Board of Public Works thus being empowered to act, at once set their engineer, Mr. Cheesbrough, at work upon surveys, plans, specifications, etc. The cost of the work was estimated at $38,000; but the Board have made slight alterations, which will probably reduce the expen